FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR

GREEK GRAMMAR

ACCIDENCE

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The aim of the new series is to bring into the fore ground the great main lines of Greek accidence and syntax, in short to teach the regular and ordinary modes of expression in use at the time when the most precise of languages had reached its highest precision. Accordingly it was necessary carefully to revise the Grammar if it was to take its proper place in the series

I have to acknowledge a great deal of very generous and valued help, not only from my colleagues and friends, but also from many others who in using the book had detected errors or observed ways of improving it. More especially I have to thank my colleague Mr. Heard for many suggestions and much assistance.

Perhaps I ought to add that though I have "atticized" as far as possible, I have still remembered that the compiler of an elementary grammar must be governed more or less by the texts which are in use, and have retained such spellings as τέθεικα and εἰργαζόμην even if stone records prove that τέθηκα and ἠργαζόμην are the true forms.

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

THIS FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR differs from others in some
important respects. It is compiled on a new principle, and
contains much matter which has hitherto not appeared in
elementary books, and some facts that are the fruits of
independent research.

The First Part comprises only such forms as it is necessary
for a beginner to know, and these are put as clearly and
succinctly as the nature of the case allows. Every effort was
made to avoid the necessity of explanations in English,—to
make in fact the lesson for the day appear as short as
possible to the jealous eye of the pupil, while at the same
time the local memory of the eye, which is so strong in youth,
might be brought as largely as possible into play.

In the teaching of a synthetic language like Greek or
Latin, practical schoolmasters are not likely to underestimate
the importance of drill in grammatical forms. In such
languages the relation between the different words of a
sentence can never be clearly understood till the learner
becomes thoroughly familiar with the principal inflexions.
Familiarity with the accidence is the first step towards ap-
preciative translation. It is true that some boys can learn

inflexions with ease who are never able to acquire facility in translation, but it is equally true that without a precise knowledge of grammatical forms even an intelligent boy loses much of the crispness of the thought.

My original design was thus merely to provide a drill book for beginners, more accurately compiled than those generally in use. Further information each master might impart for himself. But the success of the book prompted me to add a Second Part which should supply remarks on the forms included in the First Part, as well as additional matter of a more advanced kind. In this way much has been added which is not to be found in ordinary Grammars, and the relegation of the paradigms to a separate part has enabled me to discuss interesting points of Grammar in a way which would otherwise have been impossible. Such Chapters as the Third, the Twelfth, and the Seventeenth will, it is hoped, be specially useful in awakening an intelligent interest in a subject too apt to become dull.

Different teachers will have different methods of teaching the Second Part. My own system is gradually to impart additional information contemporaneously with the drill in inflexions. If this is done the pupil finds that little is left for him to learn when he comes to the Second Part.

I have thought it prudent to leave unaltered many forms which usually, though wrongly, find a place in Greek paradigms, as few Greek texts have yet been brought into harmony with the latest results of critical scholarship. I have even retained for the sake of old association such absurd

forms as the Imperative λέλυκε. The time will come when they will disappear from Greek Grammars, but an elementary Grammar is not the place in which first to omit them.

I regret that an accelerated sale made it necessary to reprint the First Part before any corrections were made, but all errors will be carefully eliminated as soon as another opportunity occurs.

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

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PART I

I. THE Greek letters were twenty-four in number.

A	α	alpha	=	a.
B	β	bēta	=	b.
Γ	γ	gamma	=	g. always hard.
Δ	δ	delta	=	d.
E	ε	epsīlon	=	e.
Z	ζ	zēta	=	z.
Η	η	ēta	=	ē.
Θ	θ ϑ	thēta	=	th.
I	ι	iōta	=	i.
K	κ	kappa	=	k.
Λ	λ	lambda	=	l.
M	μ	mu	=	m.
N	ν	nu	=	n.
Ξ	ξ	xi	=	x (= ks).
O	ο	omīcron	=	o.
Π	π	pi	=	p.
P	ρ	rho	=	rh, r.
Σ	σ ς	sigma	=	s. ς only finial.
T	τ	tau	=	t.
Υ	υ	upsīlon	=	ü.
Φ	φ	phi	=	ph.
X	χ	chi	=	kh.
Ψ	ψ	psi	=	ps.
Ω	ω	ōmega	=	ō.

II. Before kappa, gamma, chi, and xi the letter gamma has the sound of *n*, as in *ink*, *sing*.

III.—VOWELS.   The vowels are divided into open, *a*, ϵ η, *o* ω, and into narrow, ι, υ.

IV.—CONSONANTS.. The most important are the Mutes, which are so named because we are not able to pronounce them without the help of a vowel.   They are nine in number. Three are pronounced by contact of the tongue and hard palate, three by the lips, and three by bringing the tongue against the teeth.

	hard	soft	aspirated
palatals or palate-sounds	κ	γ	χ
labials or lip-sounds . .	π	β	ϕ
dentals or tooth-sounds	τ	δ	θ

From this table we see that they are again divided into sets of three, each set containing a guttural, a dental, and a labial.

The letters xi, psi, and zēta are called double letters : for $\xi = \kappa\sigma$, $\psi = \pi\sigma$, and $\zeta = \delta$ with a soft σ.

V.—SIGNS.   The Greeks had no letter like the Latin or English *h*, but they had a sign   which served instead.

Thus ὥρα was pronounced *hōra*, and the sign is always so written over the vowel to which it belongs. This sign is called *spiritus asper*, or rough breathing. The letter rho is the only consonant with which it is used, and when rho begins a word it is never without it. If the vowel upsilon begins a word it has always this sign.

The sign ' simply marks the absence of the *spiritus asper*.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

VI.—The inflexion of nouns and pronouns is called declension. The fixed part of the word is called the stem, the changeable part is called the case-ending or termination. The nominative case must never be confounded with the stem.

VII.—The Greeks distinguished in declension :—

(1) Three numbers :—The singular for one, the dual for two, or a pair, and the plural for several.

(2) Five cases :—nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative.

(3) Three genders :—masculine, feminine, neuter.

VIII.—All these, except the vocative case, are seen in the declension of the article "the."

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

number	case	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
	gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
dual	nom. acc.	τώ	τώ	τώ
	gen. dat.	τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν
plural	nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	acc.	τούς	τάς	τά
	gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

Obs. 1.—The iota written under the long vowel in the dative singular is called *iota subscript.* It is not pronounced.

Obs. 2.—The dual number has only two forms to serve all genders and cases.

IX.—Declensions are arranged according to the last letter of the stem. The First Declension includes all stems ending in alpha or ēta : the Second Declension most stems in omicron or ōmega ; the Third Declension stems ending in other letters.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

FIRST DECLENSION

X.—A. Feminine Stems

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STEMS. *χωρα, land ; μαχα, battle ; θαλαττα, sea*

singular	nom.	χώρᾱ	μάχη	θάλαττα
	voc.	χώρᾱ	μάχη	θάλαττα
	acc.	χώρᾱν	μάχην	θάλατταν
	gen.	χώρᾱς	μάχης	θαλάττης
	dat.	χώρᾳ	μάχῃ	θαλάττῃ
dual	n. v. a.	χώρᾱ	μάχᾱ	θαλάττᾱ
	g. d.	χώραιν	μάχαιν	θαλάτταιν
plural	nom.	χῶραι	μάχαι	θάλατται
	voc.	χῶραι	μάχαι	θάλατται
	acc.	χώρᾱς	μάχᾱς	θαλάττᾱς
	gen.	χωρῶν	μαχῶν	θαλαττῶν
	dat.	χώραις	μάχαις	θαλάτταις

Obs. 1.—Alpha after a vowel or rho is kept in all cases of the singular.

Obs. 2.—Eta of the nominative singular is kept in all cases of the singular.

Obs. 3.—Alpha after any consonant but rho is changed to eta in the genitive and the dative singular.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XI.—B. MASCULINE STEMS

STEMS. *νεανια, young man ;* Ἑρμη, *Hermes ;*
πολῖτα, *citizen*

singular	nom.	νεανίας	Ἑρμῆς	πολίτης
	voc.	νεανία	Ἑρμῆ	πολῖτα
	acc.	νεανίᾱν	Ἑρμῆν	πολῑ́την
	gen.	νεανίου	Ἑρμοῦ	πολῑ́του
	dat.	νεανίᾳ	Ἑρμῆ	πολῑ́τῃ
dual	n. v. a.	νεανίᾱ	Ἑρμᾶ	πολῑ́τᾱ
	g. d.	νεανίαιν	Ἑρμαῖν	πολῑ́ταιν
plural	nom.	νεανίαι	Ἑρμαῖ	πολῖται
	voc.	νεανίαι	Ἑρμαῖ	πολῖται
	acc.	νεανίᾱς	Ἑρμᾶς	πολῑ́τᾱς
	gen.	νεανιῶν	Ἑρμῶν	πολῑτῶν
	dat.	νεανίαις	Ἑρμαῖς	πολῑ́ταις

Obs. 1.—Alpha after a vowel or rho is kept in all cases of
the singular, except the genitive.

Obs. 2 —Eta of the nominative singular is kept in the
accusative and the dative singular.

Obs 3 —Eta of the nominative singular is also kept in
the vocative singular, except in nouns in—της, compound
words, and names of peoples. In these cases we find a
short alpha.

Vowels long by nature, except η *and* ω, *are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

SECOND DECLENSION

XII.—A. UNCONTRACTED WORDS

STEMS, λογο, m. *speech* ; ἐργο, n. *deed*

singular	nom.	λόγος	ἔργον
	voc.	λόγε	ἔργον
	acc.	λόγον	ἔργον
	gen.	λόγου	ἔργου
	dat.	λόγῳ	ἔργῳ
dual	n. v. a.	λόγω	ἔργω
	g. d.	λόγοιν	ἔργοιν
plural	nom.	λόγοι	ἔργα
	voc.	λόγοι	ἔργα
	acc.	λόγους	ἔργα
	gen.	λόγων	ἔργων
	dat.	λόγοις	ἔργοις

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.

XIII.—B. CONTRACTED WORDS

STEMS.   πλοο, m. *voyage ;* ὀστεο, n. *bone*

singular	nom.	πλόος	πλοῦς	ὀστεον	ὀστοῦν
	voc.	πλόε	πλοῦ	ὀστεον	ὀστοῦν
	acc.	πλόον	πλοῦν	ὀστεον	ὀστοῦν
	gen.	πλόου	πλοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
	dat.	πλόῳ	πλῷ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστῷ
dual	n. v. a.	πλόω	πλώ	ὀστεω	ὀστώ
	g. d.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	ὀστέοιν	ὀστοῖν
plural	nom.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστεα	ὀστᾶ
	voc.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστεα	ὀστᾶ
	acc.	πλόους	πλοῦς	ὀστεα	ὀστᾶ
	gen.	πλόων	πλῶν	ὀστέων	ὀστῶν
	dat.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς

Obs 1.—In the plural of neuter substantives -εα contracts to ᾶ.

Obs. 2.—The accent of the uncontracted ὀστεον is unknown.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XIV.—Words in *-ον* are always neuter. Words in *-ος* are generally masculine; but names of trees, lands, cities, and islands are feminine. Also the following words:—

ψῆφος	ψάμμος	πλίνθος	σποδός
pebble	*sand*	*brick*	*ashes*
κέλευθος	ἀτραπός	*and*	ὁδός
walk	*path*		*way*
ληνός	σορός	γνάθος	νόσος
vat	*coffin*	*jaw*	*disease*
βίβλος	ῥάβδος·	τάφρος	δρόσος·
book	*staff*	*ditch*	*dew*
δοκός	ἤπειρος	βάσανος	
beam	*continent*	*touch-stone*	
νῆσος	κάμῑνος	γέρανος	
island	*oven*	*crane*	

XV.—The following nouns vary in the plural number between the masculine and the neuter gender, in one case with a difference of meaning. When actual bonds are spoken of δεσμά is the form used, but bonds in the sense of bondage or imprisonment is translated by δεσμοί :—

δεσμός, *fetter*   pl. δεσμοί or δεσμά
λύχνος, *lamp*   pl. λύχνοι or λύχνα
σταθμός, *stable*   pl. σταθμοί or σταθμά

One word has only neuter forms in the plural :—

σῖτος, *food*   pl. σῖτα

XVI.—The vocative case of θεός, god or goddess, is always the same as the nominative.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

ATTIC DECLENSION

XVII.—A few stems instead of *o* have *ω*. This *ω* takes
the case-endings as far as possible.

STEM.—*νεω*, m. *temple*

singular	nom.	*νεώς*
	voc.	*νεώς*
	acc.	*νεών*
	gen.	*νεώ*
	dat.	*νεῴ*
dual	n. a. v.	*νεώ*
	g. d.	*νεῴν*
plural	nom.	*νεῴ*
	voc.	*νεῴ*
	acc.	*νεώς*
	gen.	*νεών*
	dat.	*νεῴς*

Obs.—There are no neuter substantives in this declension.

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

THIRD DECLENSION

I. Consonant Stems

A.—STEMS IN PALATALS, κ, γ, χ

XVIII.—Stems, φυλακ, m. *guard ;* πτερυγ, f. *wing ;*
ὀνυχ, m. *nail*

singular	nom.	φύλαξ	πτέρυξ	ὄνυξ
	voc.	φύλαξ	πτέρυξ	ὄνυξ
	acc.	φύλακ-α	πτέρυγ-α	ὄνυχ-α
	gen.	φύλακ-ος	πτέρυγ-ος	ὄνυχ-ος
	dat.	φύλακ-ι	πτέρυγ-ι	ὄνυχ-ι
dual	n. a. v.	φύλακ-ε	πτέρυγ-ε	ὄνυχ-ε
	g. d	φυλάκ-οιν	πτερύγ-οιν	ὀνύχ-οιν
plural	nom.	φύλακες	πτέρυγ-ες	ὄνυχ-ες
	voc.	φύλακ-ες	πτέρυγ-ες	ὄνυχ-ες
	acc.	φύλακ-ας	πτέρυγ-ας	ὄνυχ-ας
	gen.	φυλάκ-ων	πτερύγ-ων	ὀνύχ-ων
	dat.	φύλαξι(ν)	πτέρυξι(ν)	ὄνυξι(ν)

Obs. 1.—All these stems are masculine or feminine.

Obs. 2.—The form of dative plural ending in nu is used when the next word in the sentence begins with a vowel.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

B.—STEMS IN LABIALS, π, β

XIX.—STEMS, γῦπ, m. *vulture ;* φλεβ, f. *vein*

singular	nom.	γύψ	φλέψ
	voc.	γύψ	φλέψ
	acc.	γῦπ-α	φλέβ-α
	gen.	γῦπ-ός	φλεβ-ός
	dat.	γῦπ-ί	φλεβ-ί
dual	n. a. v.	γῦπ-ε	φλέβ-ε
	g. d.	γῦπ-οῖν	φλεβ-οῖν
plural	nom.	γῦπ-ες	φλέβ-ες
	voc.	γῦπ-ες	φλέβ-ες
	acc.	γῦπ-ας	φλέβ-ας
	gen.	γῦπ-ῶν	φλεβ-ῶν
	dat.	γῦψί(ν)	φλεψί(ν)

Obs. 1.—All these stems are masculine or feminine.

Obs. 2.—They are very rare.

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

C.—STEMS IN DENTALS τ, δ

1. MASCULINE AND FEMININE

XX.—STEM, ἐρωτ, m. *love;* πατριδ, f. *native land;*
ἐριδ, f. *strife*

singular	nom.	ἔρως	πατρί-ς	ἔρι-ς
	• voc.	ἔρω-ς	πατρί-ς	ἔρι-ς
	acc.	ἔρωτ-α	πατρίδ-α	ἔρι-ν
	gen.	ἔρωτ-ος	πατρίδ-ος	ἔριδ-ος
	dat.	ἔρωτ-ι	πατρίδ-ι	ἔριδ-ι
dual	n. v. a.	ἔρωτ-ε	πατρίδ-ε	ἔριδ-ε
	g. d.	ἐρώτ-οιν	πατρίδ-οιν	ἐρίδ-οιν
plural	nom.	ἔρωτες	πατρίδ-ες	ἔριδ-ες
	voc.	ἔρωτ-ες	πατρίδ-ες	ἔριδ-ες
	acc.	ἔρωτ-ας	πατρίδ-ας	ἔριδ-ας
	gen.	ἐρώτ-ων	πατρίδ-ων	ἐρίδ-ων
	dat.	ἔρω-σι(ν)	πατρί-σι(ν)	ἔρι-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—All stems in ιδ not accented on the last syllable
have their accusative singular in nu like ἔριν. This is also
the case with the one stem in -ιτ, namely, χαριτ, χάρις, f.
favour.

Obs. 2.—The dentals are dropped before sigma. Hence
πατρίς for πατριδς, and πατρίσι for πατριδσι.

Obs. 3.—Stems in θ are very rare except ὄρνις and the
poetical κόρυς, which are given among the irregular nouns.

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

2. NEUTERS

STEMS, σωματ, *body;* κερᾱτ, *horn*

singular	n. v. a. gen. dat.	σῶμα σώματ-ος σώματ-ι	κέρα-ς κέρᾱτ-ος κέρᾱτ-ι
dual	n. v. a. g. d.	σώματ-ε σωμάτ-οιν	κέρᾱτ-ε κεράτ-οιν
plural	n. v. a. gen. dat.	σώματ-α σωμάτ-ων σώμα-σι(ν)	κέρᾱτ-α κεράτ-ων κέρᾱ-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—Words like κέρα-ς are very rare.

Obs. 2.—As military terms are found a genitive κέρως and a dative κέρᾳ, which come from a bye-form of this stem.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

DENTAL STEMS IN ντ

XXI.—Stems Αἰαντ, m. *Ajax;* γεροντ, m. *old-man;*
ὀδοντ, m. *tooth*

singular	nom.	Αἴᾱ-ς	γέρων	ὀδού-ς
	voc.	Αἴᾱ-ς	γέρον	ὀδού-ς
	acc.	Αἴαντ-α	γέροντ-α	ὀδόντ-α
	gen.	Αἴαντ-ος	γέροντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
	dat.	Αἴαντ-ι	γέροντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
dual	n. a. v.	Αἴαντ-ε	γέροντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε
	g. d.	Αἰάντ-οιν	γερόντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-οιν
plural	nom.	Αἴαντ-ες	γέροντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
	voc.	Αἴαντ-ες	γέροντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
	acc.	Αἴαντ-ας	γέροντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας
	gen.	Αἰάντ-ων	γερόντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων
	dat.	Αἴᾱ-σι(ν)	γέρου-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—All these stems are masculine.

Obs. 2.—When ντ is dropped before sigma, α, ι, υ are simply lengthened; ε and o become ει and ου.

Obs. 3.—The vocative has sometimes the pure stem as nearly as possible; sometimes it is like the nominative.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN DENTAL ν

XXII.—Stems, Ἕλλην, m. *Greek;* ποιμεν, m. *shepherd*

		Ἕλλην	ποιμεν
singular	nom.	Ἕλλην	ποιμήν
	voc.	Ἕλλην	ποιμήν
	acc.	Ἕλλην-α	ποιμέν-α
	gen.	Ἕλλην-ος	ποιμέν-ος
	dat.	Ἕλλην-ι	ποιμέν-ι
dual	n. a. v.	Ἕλλην-ε	ποιμέν-ε
	g. d.	Ἑλλήν-οιν	ποιμέν-οιν
plural	nom.	Ἕλλην-ες	ποιμέν-ες
	voc.	Ἕλλην-ες	ποιμέν-ες
	acc.	Ἕλλην-ας	ποιμέν-ας
	gen.	Ἑλλήν-ων	ποιμέν-ων
	dat.	Ἕλλη-σι(ν)	ποιμέ-σι(ν)

Obs.—With the exception of the poetical word φρήν, φρενός, f. heart, words of this class are masculine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Stems, ἀγων, m. *contest;* ἡγεμον, m. *leader;* δελφῑν, m. *dolphin*

singular	nom.	ἀγών	ἡγεμών	δελφίς
	voc.	ἀγών	ἡγεμών	δελφίς
	acc.	ἀγῶν-α	ἡγεμόν-α	δελφῖν-α
	gen.	ἀγῶν-ος	ἡγεμόν-ος	δελφῖν-ος
	dat.	ἀγῶν-ι	ἡγεμόν-ι	δελφῖν-ι
dual	n. a. v.	ἀγῶν-ε	ἡγεμόν-ε	δελφῖν-ε
	g. d.	ἀγών-οιν	ἡγεμόν-οιν	δελφῖν-οιν
plural	nom.	ἀγῶν-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες	δελφῖν-ες
	voc.	ἀγῶν-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες	δελφῖν-ες
	acc.	ἀγῶν-ας	ἡγεμόν-ας	δελφῖν-ας
	gen.	ἀγών-ων	ἡγεμόν-ων	δελφῖν-ων
	dat.	ἀγῶ-σι(ν)	ἡγεμό-σι(ν)	δελφῖ-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—Words in -ων are almost all masculine.

Obs. 2.—Words like δελφίς are rare or poetical.

Obs. 3.—In two proper names the last vowel of the stem is shortened to form the vocative case, viz., Ἄπολλον (stem Ἀπολλων), O Apollo; Πόσειδον (stem, Ποσειδων), O Poseidon.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

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STEMS IN LIQUID ρ

XXIII.—Stems ῥητορ, m. *orator;* κρᾱτηρ, m. *wine bowl;*
θηρ, m. *wild-beast.*

singular	nom.	ῥήτωρ	κρᾱτήρ	θήρ
	voc.	ῥῆτορ	κρᾱτήρ	θήρ
	acc.	ῥήτορ-α	κρᾱτῆρ-α	θῆρ-α
	gen.	ῥήτορ-ος	κρᾱτῆρ-ος	θηρ-ός
	dat.	ῥήτορ-ι	κρᾱτῆρ-ι	θηρ-ί
dual	n. v. a.	ῥήτορ-ε	κρᾱτῆρ-ε	θῆρ-ε
	g. d.	ῥητόρ-οιν	κρᾱτήρ-οιν	θηρ-οῖν
plural	nom.	ῥήτορ-ες	κρᾱτῆρ-ες	θῆρ-ες
	voc.	ῥήτορ-ες	κρᾱτῆρ-ες	θῆρ-ες
	acc.	ῥήτορ-ας	κρᾱτῆρ-ας	θῆρ-ας
	gen.	ῥητόρ-ων	κρᾱτήρ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
	dat.	ῥήτορ-σί(ν)	κρᾱτῆρ-σι	θηρ-σί(ν)

Obs. 1.—Of these the stems in -τηρ and -τορ are masculine.

Obs. 2.—All stems in rho form the nominative singular,
without sigma, but epsilon before rho is lengthened to ēta,
and omicron to ōmega.

Obs. 3.—The vocative singular has the pure stem, but
the stem σωτηρ, saviour, shortens eta to epsilon, σῶτερ.

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

STEM IN LIQUID λ AND SPECIAL CLASS IN ρ

XXIV.—STEMS, ἁλ, m. *salt;* μητερ, f. *mother*

singular	nom.	ἅλ-ς	μήτηρ
	voc.	ἅλ-ς	μῆτερ
	acc.	ἅλ-α	μητέρ-α
	gen.	ἁλ-ός	μητρ-ός
	dat.	ἁλ-ί	μητρ-ί
dual	n. v. a.	ἅλ-ε	μητέρ-ε
	g. d.	ἁλ-οῖν	μητέρ-οιν
plural	nom.	ἅλ-ες	μητέρ-ες
	voc.	ἅλ-ες	μητέρ-ες
	acc.	ἅλ-ας	μητέρ-ας
	gen.	ἁλ-ῶν	μητέρ-ων
	dat.	ἁλ-σί(ν)	μητρά-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—In poetry ἅλς has a feminine singular in the sense of sea.

Obs. 2.—Like μήτηρ are declined πατήρ (st. πατερ), father; θυγάτηρ (st. θυγατερ), daughter; γαστήρ, f. (st. γαστερ), belly; Δημήτηρ (st. Δημητερ), the goddess Demeter.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN ς

XXV.—Stems, Δημοσθενεσ, m. *Demosthenes ;* γενεσ, n. *race*

singular	nom. voc. acc. gen. dat.	Δημοσθένης Δημόσθενες Δημοσθένη Δημοσθένους Δημοσθένει	γένος γένος γένος γένους γένει
dual	n. v. a. g. d.		γένη γενοῖν
plural	n. v. a. gen. dat.		γένη γενῶν γένε-σι(ν)

Obs.—The final sigma of the stem is lost between the vowel preceding and following it, and contraction ensues. Thus from the stem γενεσ a genitive γένεσ-ος (cp. gener-is) should arise, but the sigma being lost, we get γένους contracted from γένεος.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

II. VOWEL STEMS

XXVI.—STEMS in narrow vowels ι and υ

MASCULINES AND FEMININES

STEMS, πολι f. *city;* συ, m. or f. *pig;* πηχυ, m. *forearm.*

singular	nom.	πόλι-ς	σῦ-ς	πῆχυ-ς
	voc.	πόλι	σῦ	πῆχυ
	acc.	πόλι-ν	σῦ-ν	πῆχυ-ν
	gen.	πόλεως	συ-ός	πήχεως
	dat.	πόλει	συ-ί	πήχει
dual	n. v. a.	πόλη	σύ-ε	πήχη
	g. d.	πολέ-οιν	συ-οῖν	πηχέ-οιν
plural	nom.	πόλεις	σύ-ες	πήχεις
	voc.	πόλεις	σύ-ες	πήχεις
	acc.	πόλεις	σῦς	πήχεις
	gen.	πόλε-ων	συ-ῶν	πήχε-ων
	dat.	πόλε-σι(ν)	συ-σί(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)

Obs.—The nominative of these nouns is generally used instead of the vocative. Thus we almost always find ὦ πόλις.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

NEUTERS

S<small>TEM</small>, ἄστυ, *city*

singular	n. v. a.	ἄστυ
	gen.	ἄστεως
	dat.	ἄστει
dual	n v. a.	ἄστη
	g. d.	ἀστέ-οιν
plural	n. v. a.	ἄστη
	gen.	ἀστέ-ων
	dat.	ἄστε-σι(ν)

Obs.—The vowel upsilon changes to epsilon in all cases but the nominative singular.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXVII.—STEMS IN ευ

STEMS, $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$, m. *king;* $\Delta\omega\rho\iota\epsilon\upsilon$, m. *Dorian*

singular	nom.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}$-ς	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}$-ς
	voc.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\hat{\upsilon}$	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\epsilon\hat{\upsilon}$
	acc.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$-$\bar{\alpha}$	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\tilde{\alpha}$
	gen.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\hat{\omega}\varsigma$
	dat.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\hat{\iota}$	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\epsilon\hat{\iota}$
dual	n. v. a.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\hat{\eta}$	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\hat{\eta}$
	g. d.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$-οιν	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\hat{\omega}\nu$... $\Delta\omega\rho\i\iota\omega\tilde{\iota}\nu$
plural	nom.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\hat{\eta}\varsigma$ or -εῖς	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\hat{\eta}\varsigma$ or -εῖς
	voc.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\hat{\eta}\varsigma$ or -εῖς	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\hat{\eta}\varsigma$ or -εῖς
	acc.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$-$\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\hat{\alpha}\varsigma$
	gen.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$-ων	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\hat{\omega}\nu$
	dat.	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\hat{\upsilon}$-σι($\nu$)	$\Delta\omega\rho\iota\epsilon\hat{\upsilon}\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Obs. 1.—These stems are all masculine.

Obs. 2.—All lose the upsilon of the stem before vowel case-endings, and when a vowel precedes the epsilon, contraction commonly takes place between it and the case-endings.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXVIII.—Stems in *o* and *ω*

πειθο, f. *persuasion ;* αἰδο, f. *shame ;* ἥρω, m. *hero*

nom.	πειθώ	αἰδώς	ἥρῳ-ς
voc.	πειθοῖ	αἰδοῖ	ἥρω-ς
acc.	πειθώ	αἰδῶ	ἥρω-α, ἥρω
gen.	πειθοῦς	αἰδοῦς	ἥρω-ος
dat.	πειθοῖ	αἰδοῖ	ἥρῳ
n. v. a.			ἥρω-ε
g. d.			ἡρώ-οιν
n. v.	not used	not used	ἥρω-ες
acc.			ἥρω-ας
gen.			ἡρώ-ων
dat.			ἥρω-σι(ν)

long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.

XXIX.—OTHER IRREGULAR FORMS IN ALPHA-BETICAL ORDER

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		ἀνερ, m.	βοῦ, m. f.	γονατ, n.
English		*man*	*ox, cow*	*knee*
singular	nom.	ἀνήρ	βοῦ-ς	γόνυ
	voc.	ἄνερ	βοῦ	γόνυ
	acc.	ἄν-δ-ρ-α	βοῦ-ν	γόνυ
	gen.	ἀν-δ-ρ-ός	βο-ός	γόνατ-ος
	dat.	ἀν-δ-ρ-ί	βο-ί	γόνατ-ι
dual	n. v. a.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ε	βό-ε	γόνατ-ε
	g. d.	ἀν-δ-ρ-οῖν	βο-οῖν	γονάτ-οιν
plural	n. v.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ες	βό-ες	γόνατ-α
	acc.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ας	βοῦ-ς	γόνατ-α
	gen.	ἀν-δ-ρ-ῶν	βο-ῶν	γονάτ-ων
	dat.	ἀν-δ-ρά-σι(ν)	βου-σί(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem	γαλακτ, n.	γερας	χηρασ	γραυ, f.
English	*milk*	*privilege*	*old age*	*old woman*
singular nom.	γάλα	γέρας	γῆρας	γραῦ-ς
voc.	γάλα	γέρας	γῆρας	γραῦ
acc.	γάλα	γέρας	γῆρας	γραῦ-ν
gen.	γάλακτ-ος	γέρως	γήρως	γρᾰ-ός
dat.	γάλακτ-ι	γέρᾳ	γήρᾳ	γρᾰ-ί
dual n. v. a.				γρᾶ-ε
g. d.				γρᾰ-οῖν
plural n. v.	γάλακτ-α	γέρᾱ		γρᾶ-ες
acc.	γάλακτ-α	γέρᾱ		γραῦ-ς
gen.	γαλάκτ-ων	γερῶν		γρᾰ-ῶν
dat.	γάλαξι(ν)	γέρασι(ν)		γραυ-σί(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		γυναικ, f.	δορατ, n.	ἔαρ, and ἤρ, n.	Ζευ, Δι, m.
English		*woman*	*spear*	*spring*	*Zeus*
singular	nom.	γυνή	δόρυ	ἔαρ	Ζεύ-ς
	voc.	γύναι	δόρυ	ἔαρ	Ζεῦ
	acc.	γυναῖκ-α	δόρυ	ἔαρ	Δί-α
	gen.	γυναικ-ός	δόρατ-ος, δορός	ἤρ-ος	Δι-ός
	dat.	γυναικ-ί	δόρατ-ι, δορί, or δόρει	ἤρ-ι	Δι-ί́
dual	n.v. a.	γυναῖκ-ε	δόρατ-ε		
	g. d.	γυναικ-οῖν	δοράτ-οιν		
plural	n. v.	γυναῖκ-ες	δόρατ-α		
	acc.	γυναῖκ-ας	δόρατ-α		
	gen.	γυναικ-ῶν	δοράτ-ων		
	dat.	γυναιξί(ν)	δόρα-σι(ν)		

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

	Stem	κλειδ, f.	κνεφασ, κνεφεσ	κορυθ, f.	κρεατ, n.
	English	*key*	*gloom*	*helmet*	*meat*
singular nom.	κλεί-ς	κνέφας	κόρυς	κρέας
voc.	κλεί-ς	κνέφας	κόρυ-ς	κρέας
acc.	κλεῖ-ν	κνέφας	κόρυθ-α, or κόρυν	κρέας
gen.	κλειδ-ός	κνέφους	κόρυθ-ος	κρέως
dat.	κλειδ-ί	κνέφᾳ	κόρυθ-ι	κρέᾳ
dual n.v.a.	κλεῖδ-ε		κόρυθ-ε	
g.d.	κλειδ-οῖν		κορύθ-οιν	
plural nom.	κλεῖδες, κλεῖς		κόρυθ-ες	κρέα
voc.	κλεῖδ-ες, κλεῖς		κόρυθ-ες	κρέα
acc.	κλεῖδ-ας, κλεῖς		κόρυθ-ας	κρέα
gen.	κλειδ-ῶν		κορύθ-ων	κρεῶν
dat.	κλεισί(ν)		κόρυ-σι(ν)	κρέα-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

		Stem: κυον and κυν, m. and f.	μαρτυ, μαρτυρ, m. f.	ναυ, f.
	English	*dog*	*witness*	*ship*
singular	nom.	κύων	μάρτυ-ς	ναῦ-ς
	voc.	κύον	μάρτυ-ς	ναῦ
	acc.	κύν-α	μάρτυρ-α	ναῦ-ν
	gen.	κυν-ός	μάρτυρ-ος	νεώς
	dat.	κυν-ί	μάρτυρ-ι	νηί
dual	n. a. v.	κύν-ε	μάρτυρ-ε	νῆε
	g. d.	κυν-οῖν	μαρτύρ-οιν	νεοῖν
plural	n. v.	κύν-ες	μάρτυρ-ες	νῆες
	acc.	κύν-ας	μάρτυρ-ας	ναῦς
	gen.	κυν-ῶν	μαρτύρ-ων	νεῶν
	dat.	κυ-σί(ν)	μάρτυ-σι(ν)	ναυ-σί(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		ὀρνῑθ, ὀρνῐ, m. f.	ὠτ, n.
English		*bird*	*ear*
singular	nom.	ὄρνῐ-ς	οὖ-ς
	voc.	ὄρνι	οὖ-ς
	acc.	ὄρνῐ-ν, rarely ὄρνῑθα	οὖ-ς
	gen.	ὄρνῑθ-ος	ὠτ-ός
	dat.	ὄρνῑθ-ι	ὠτ-ί
dual	n. a. v.	ὄρνῑθ-ε	ὠτ-ε
	g. d.	ὀρνίθ-οιν	ὤτ-οιν
plural	n. v.	ὄρνῑθ-ες, ὄρνεις	ὠτ-α
	acc.	ὄρνῑθ-ας, ὄρνεις	ὠτ-α
	gen.	ὀρνίθ-ων, ὀρνέ-ων	ὤτ-ων
	dat.	ὄρνῑ-σι(ν)	ὠ-σί(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		ποδ, m.	πυρ, πυρο n.	ὑδατ for ὑδαρτ, n.
English		foot	fire, pl. = watch-fires	water
singular	nom.	πού-ς	πῦρ	ὕδωρ
	voc.	πού-ς	πῦρ	ὕδωρ
	acc.	πόδ-α	πῦρ	ὕδωρ
	gen.	ποδ-ός	πυρ-ός	ὕδατ-ος
	dat.	ποδ-ί	πυρ-ί	ὕδατ-ι
dual	n. a. v.	πόδ-ε		
	g. d.	ποδ-οῖν		
plural	n. v.	πόδ-ες	πυρά	ὕδατ-α
	acc.	πόδ-ας	πυρά	ὕδατ-α
	gen.	ποδ-ῶν	πυρῶν	ὑδάτ-ων
	dat.	πο-σί(ν)	πυροῖς	ὕδα-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		υἱο, υἱε, m.	φρεᾱτ for φρεαρτ, n.	χειρ, χερ f.
English		*son*	*cistern*	*hand*
singular	nom.	υἱό-ς	φρέαρ	χείρ
	voc.	υἱέ	φρέαρ	χείρ
	acc.	υἱό-ν	φρέαρ	χεῖρ-α
	gen.	υἱοῦ υἱέ-ος	φρέᾱτ-ος	χειρ-ός
	dat.	υἱῷ υἱεῖ	φρέᾱτ-ι	χειρ-ί
dual	n. a. v.	υἱή	φρέᾱτ-ε	χεῖρ-ε
	g. d.	υἱέ-οιν	φρεάτ-οιν	χερ-οῖν
plural	n. v.	υἱεῖς	φρέᾱτ-α	χεῖρ-ες
	acc.	υἱεῖς	φρέᾱτ-α	χεῖρ-ας
	gen.	υἱέ-ων	φρεάτ-ων	χειρ-ῶν
	dat.	υἱέ-σι(ν)	φρέᾱσ-ι(ν)	χερ-σί(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

A.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

XXX.—SIMPLE

THE MOST COMMON CLASS OF ADJECTIVES

ἀγαθός, *good*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
	voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
	acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
	gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
	dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
dual	n. v. a.	ἀγαθώ	ἀγαθώ	ἀγαθώ
	g. d.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθοῖν
plural	n. v.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
	acc.	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά
	gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
	dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

D

φίλιος, *friendly*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom.	φίλιος	φιλίᾱ	φίλιον
	voc.	φίλιε	φιλίᾱ	φίλιον
	acc.	φίλιον	φιλίᾱν	φίλιον̂
	gen.	φιλίου	φιλίᾱς	φιλίου
	dat.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
dual	n. v. a.	φιλίω	φιλίω	φιλίω
	g. d.	φιλίοιν	φιλίοιν	φιλίοιν
plural	n. v.	φίλιοι	φίλιαι	φίλια
	acc.	φιλίους	φιλίᾱς	φίλια
	gen.	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
	dat.	φιλίοις	φιλίαις	φιλίοις

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

XXXI.—CONTRACTED

χρύσεος, *golden*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom.	χρῡσοῦς	χρῡσῆ	χρῡσοῦν
	voc.	χρῡσοῦς	χρῡσῆ	χρῡσοῦν
	acc.	χρῡσοῦν	χρῡσῆν	χρῡσοῦν
	gen.	χρῡσοῦ	χρῡσῆς	χρῡσοῦ
	dat.	χρῡσῷ	χρῡσῇ	χρῡσῷ
dual	n. v. a.	χρῡσώ	χρῡσώ	χρῡσώ
	g. d.	χρῡσοῖν	χρῡσοῖν	χρῡσοῖν
plural	n. v.	χρῡσοῖ	χρῡσαῖ	χρῡσᾶ
	acc.	χρῡσοῦς	χρῡσᾶς	χρῡσᾶ
	gen.	χρῡσῶν	χρῡσῶν	χρῡσῶν
	dat.	χρῡσοῖς	χρῡσαῖς	χρῡσοῖς

Obs.—The feminine singular of adjectives in -εος contracts to eta when a consonant precedes, but to alpha when a vowel or rho precedes, as: χρῡσέᾱ, χρῡσῆ but ἐρεέα (woollen), ἐρεᾶ, ἀργυρέᾱ (silvery), ἀργυρᾶ.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

$$\dot{a}\pi\lambda\acute{o}os, \; simple$$

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom.	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλῆ	ἁπλοῦν
	voc.	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλῆ	ἁπλοῦν
	acc.	ἁπλοῦν	ἁπλῆν	ἁπλοῦν
	gen.	ἁπλοῦ	ἁπλῆς	ἁπλοῦ
	dat.	ἁπλῷ	ἁπλῇ	ἁπλῷ
dual	n. v. a.	ἁπλώ	ἁπλώ	ἁπλώ
	g. d.	ἁπλοῖν	ἁπλοῖν	ἁπλοῖν
plural	n. v.	ἁπλοῖ	ἁπλαῖ	ἁπλᾶ
	acc.	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλᾶς	ἁπλᾶ
	gen.	ἁπλῶν	ἁπλῶν	ἁπλῶν
	dat.	ἁπλοῖς	ἁπλαῖς	ἁπλοῖς

XXXII.—Many adjectives belong solely to the second declension having only two endings, -ος for the masculine and feminine and -ον for the neuter.   This is the case with all compound adjectives.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE ATTIC DECLENSION

ἵλεως, *gracious*

		masc. and fem.	neuter
singular	nom.	ἵλεως	ἵλεων
	voc.	ἵλεως	ἵλεων
	acc.	ἵλεων	ἵλεων
	gen.	ἵλεω	ἵλεω
	dat.	ἵλεῳ	ἵλεῳ
dual	n. v. a.	ἵλεω	ἵλεω
	g. d.	ἵλεῳν	ἵλεῳν
plural	n. v.	ἵλεῳ	ἵλεω
	acc.	ἵλεως	ἵλεω
	gen.	ἵλεων	ἵλεων
	dat.	ἵλεῳς	ἵλεῳς

Obs.—There are very few adjectives of this class.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

B.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSION

XXXIV.—Some adjectives follow the third declension in the masculine and neuter and form a feminine in the suffix -ια, which combines with the stem in various ways.

ἡδύς, *sweet*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
	voc.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
	acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
	gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδείᾱς	ἡδέος
	dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδεῖ
dual	n. v. a.	ἡδέε	ἡδείᾱ	ἡδέε
	g. d.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδείαιν	ἡδέοιν
plural	n. v.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
	acc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδείᾱς	ἡδέᾳ
	gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδειῶν	ἡδέων
	dat.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

μέλᾱς, *black*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom.	μέλᾱς	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
	gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
	dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
dual	n. v. a.	μέλανε	μελαίνᾱ	μέλανε
	g. d.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν
plural	n. v.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
	acc.	μέλανας	μελαίνᾱς	μέλανα
	gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
	dat.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(ν)

Obs. 1.—Adjectives like μέλᾱς may have the vocative the same as the nominative.

Obs. 2.—Like μέλᾱς is also declined τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν, *tender.*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

χαρίεις, graceful

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom. voc. acc. gen. dat.	χαρίεις χάριεν χαρίεντα χαρίεντος χαρίεντι	χαρίεσσα χαρίεσσα χαρίεσσαν χαριέσσης χαριέσσῃ	χάριεν χἄριεν χάριεν χαρίεντος χαρίεντι
dual	n. a. v. g. d.	χαρίεντε χαριέντοιν	χαριέσσᾱ χαριέσσαιν	χαρίεντε χαριέντοιν
plural	n. v. acc. gen. dat.	χαρίεντες χαρίεντας χαριέντων χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσσαι χαριέσσᾱς χαριεσσῶν χαριέσσαις	χαρίεντα χαρίεντα χαριέντων χαρίεσι(ν)

Obs. 1.—This is a very rare class of adjectives in Attic.

Obs. 2.—The formation of the dative plural masculine and neuter is to be noted.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXV.—PARTICIPIAL STEMS IN -ντ.

λύσας, *loosing (with reference to past time)*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	λύσας	λύσᾱσα	λῦσαν
	acc.	λύσαντα	λύσᾱσαν	λῦσαν
	gen.	λύσαντος	λῡσάσης	λύσαντος
	dat.	λύσαντι	λῡσάσῃ	λύσαντι
dual	n. v. a.	λύσαντε	λῡσά̄σᾱ	λύσαντε
	g. d.	λῡσάντοιν	λῡσά̄σαιν	λῡσάντοιν
plural	n. v.	λύσαντες	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαντα
	acc.	λύσαντας	λῡσά̄σᾱς	λύσαντα
	gen.	λῡσάντων	λῡσᾱσῶν	λῡσάντων
	dat.	λύσᾱσι(ν)	λῡσά̄σαις	λύσᾱσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number λύσαντε and λῡσάντοιν may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

λυθείς, *loosed* (*with reference to past time*)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	λυθείς	λυθεῖσα	λυθέν
	acc.	λυθέντα	λυθεῖσαν	λυθέν
	gen.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος᾿
	dat.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
dual	n. v. a.	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾱ	λυθέντε
	g. d.	λυθέντοιν	λυθείσαιν	λυθέντοιν
plural	n. v.	λυθέντες	λυθεῖσαι	λυθέντα
	acc.	λυθέντας	λυθείσᾱς	λυθέντα
	gen.	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων
	dat.	λυθεῖσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθεῖσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number λυθέντε and λυθέντοιν may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

λύων, *loosing (of present time)*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	λύων	λύουσα	λῦον
	acc.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λῦον
	gen.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
	dat.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι
dual	n. v. a.	λύοντε	λυούσᾱ	λύοντε
	g. d.	λυόντοιν	λυούσαιν	λυόντοιν
plural	n. v.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
	acc.	λύοντας	λυούσᾱς	λύοντα
	gen.	λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων
	dat.	λύουσι(ν)	λυούσαις	λύουσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number λύοντε and λυόντοιν may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

δίδούς, *offering (present time)*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν
	acc.	διδόντα	διδοῦσαν	διδόν
	gen.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
	dat.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
dual	n. v. a.	διδόντε	διδούσᾱ	διδόντε
	g. d.	διδόντοιν	διδούσαιν	διδόντοιν
plural	n. v.	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα
	acc.	διδόντας	διδούσᾱς	διδόντα
	gen.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
	dat.	διδοῦσι(ν)	διδούσαις	διδοῦσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number διδόντε and διδόντοῖν may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

δεικνύς, *showing (present time)*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
	acc.	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν
	gen.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
	dat.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
dual	n. v. a.	δεικνύντε	δεικνῦσᾱ	δεικνύντε
	g. d.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν
plural	n. v.	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
	acc.	δεικνύντας	δεικνῦσᾱς	δεικνύντα
	gen.	δεικνύντων	δεικνῡσῶν	δεικνύντων
	dat.	δεικνῦσι(ν)	δεικνῦσαις	δεικνῦσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number δεικνύντε and δεικνύντοιν may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXVI.—PARTICIPIAL STEMS IN -οτ

λελυκώς, *having loosed*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
	acc.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
	gen.	λελυκότος	λελυκυίᾱς	λελυκότος
	dat.	λελυκότι	λελυκυίᾳ	λελυκότι
dual	n. v. a	λελυκότε	λελυκυίᾱ	λελυκότε
	g. d.	λελυκότοιν˙	λελυκυίαιν	λελυκότοιν
plural	n. v.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
	acc.	λελυκότας	λελυκυίᾱς	λελυκότα
	gen.	λελυκότων	λελυκυιῶν	λελυκότων
	dat.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number λελυκότε and λελυκότοιν may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

C.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

XXXVII.—Some adjectives follow the third declension entirely.

εὐγενής, well-born

		masculine and feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	εὐγενής	εὐγενές
	acc.	εὐγενῆ	εὐγενές
	gen.	εὐγενοῦς	εὐγενοῦς
	dat.	εὐγενεῖ	εὐγενεῖ
dual	n. v. a.	εὐγενῆ	εὐγενῆ
	g. d.	εὐγενοῖν	εὐγενοῖν
plural	n. v.	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῆ
	acc.	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῆ
	gen.	εὐγενῶν	εὐγενῶν
	dat.	εὐγενέ-σι(ν)	εὐγενέ-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

εὔφρων, *kindly*

		masculine and feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	εὔφρων	εὖφρον
	acc.	εὔφρον-α	εὖφρον
	gen.	εὔφρον-ος	εὔφρον-ος
	dat.	εὔφρον-ι	εὔφρον-ι
dual	n. v. a.	εὔφρον-ε	εὔφρον-ε
	g. d.	εὐφρόν-οιν	εὐφρόν-οιν
plural	n. v.	εὔφρον-ες	εὔφρον-α
	acc.	εὔφρον-ας	εὔφρον-α
	gen.	εὐφρόν-ων	εὐφρόν-ων
	dat.	εὔφρο-σι(ν)	εὔφρο-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

μείζων, *greater.*

		masculine and feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	μείζων	μεῖζον
	acc.	μείζονα or μείζω	μεῖζον
	gen	μείζονος	μείζονος
	dat.	μείζονι	μείζονι
dual	n. v. a.	μείζονε	μείζονε
	g. d.	μειζόνοιν	μειζόνοιν
plural	n. v.	μείζονες or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω
	acc.	μείζονας or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω
	gen.	μειζόνων	μειζόνων
	dat.	μείζοσι(ν)	μείζοσι(ν)

Obs. 1.—Only in comparative stems have we the shorter forms like μείζω alternating with long like μείζονα.

Obs. 2.—The shorter forms are found only in the accusative singular masculine, and the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

E

XXXVIII.—Many adjectives have only one termination, the neuter being alien to their meaning, or not compatible with their stem. Thus as there are no neuter substantives with a palatal stem, so the adjectives in palatal stems have no neuter forms. ἧλιξ, *of the same age* (st. ἡλικ); ἅρπαξ, *rapacious* (st. ἁρπαγ).

XXXIX.—Certain adjectives are irregular in declension. Of these the two following are most commonly met with :—

πολύς, *much*, stems πολυ and πολλο

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nom.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
acc.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ

Obs.—The plural meaning *many* is quite regular πολλοί, πολλαί, πολλά.

μέγας, *great*, stems μεγα and μεγαλο

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nom.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
voc.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ

Obs.—The plural is quite regular μεγάλοι, μεγάλαι, μεγάλα.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XL.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

(1.) The most common method is to add to the stem the suffix -τερος, -τερα, -τερον to form the comparative, and -τατος, -τάτη, -τατον to form the superlative degree. In omïcron stems the stem-vowel is lengthened to ōmega, if the preceding syllable is short or common.

positive	stem	comparative	superlative
κοῦφος, *light*	κουφο	κουφό-τερος	κουφό-τατος
σοφός, *wise*	σοφο	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
γλυκύς, *sweet*	γλυκυ	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
μέλας, *black*	μελαν	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
σαφής, *clear*	σαφεσ	σαφέσ-τερος	σαφέσ-τατος
μάκαρ, *happy*	μακαρ	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος

Some stems in -αιο seem to drop the omïcron as :

γεραιός, *aged*	γεραιο	γεραί-τερος	γεραί-τατος
παλαιός, *ancient*	παλαιο	παλαί-τερος	παλαί-τατος
σχολαῖος, *slow*	σχολαιο	σχολαί-τερος	σχολαί-τατος

Some other stems seem to change *o* into *αι*, as :

πρῷος, *early*	πρῳο	πρῳαί-τερος	πρῳαί-τατος
ὄψιος, *late*	ὀψιο	ὀψιαί-τερος	ὀψιαί-τατος

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLI.—(2) Stems in -ον, and a very few others, have -έστερος and -έστατος.

positive	stem	comparative	superlative
σώφρων, *prudent*	σωφρον	σωφρον-έστερος	σωφρον-έστατος
εὔνους, *kindly*	εὖνοο	εὐνούστερος (for εὐνο-έστερος	εὐνούστατος (for εὐνο-έστατος)

XLII.—Another ending is -ίων for comparatives, and -ιστος for superlatives. This is very rare, but the words in which it occurs are commonly met with. The mode of formation from the stem must be taken on trust for the present.

positive	comparative	superlative
ἡδύς, *sweet*	ἡδ-ίων	ἥδ-ιστος
ταχύς, *swift*	θάττων	τάχ-ιστος
μέγας, *great*	μείζων	μέγ-ιστος

Obs.—For the inflexion of the comparatives of this class see p. 49.

XLII.—IRREGULAR COMPARISON

positive	comparative	superlative
ἀγαθός, *good*	—	—
	ἀμείνων	—
	—	ἄριστος
	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
	κρείττων (*superior*)	κράτιστος
κακός, *bad*	κακίων	κάκιστος
	χείρων (*deterior*)	χείριστος (*deterrimus*)
	ἥττων (*inferior*)	ἥκιστα n.pl. as adv.
μῑκρός, *small*	μῑκρότερος	μῑκρότατος
	μείων	—
ὀλίγος, *little*	—	ὀλίγιστος
	ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιστος
πολύς, *much*	πλείων	πλεῖστος
καλός, *beautiful*	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
ῥᾴδιος, *easy*	ῥᾴων	ῥᾷστος
ἐχθρός, *hostile*	ἐχθ-ίων	ἔχθ-ιστος
αἰσχρός, *base*	αἰσχ-ίων	αἴσχ-ιστος
ἀλγεινός, *painful*	ἀλγίων	ἄλγιστος
(πρό, *before*)	πρότερος (*prior*)	πρῶτος (*primus*)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.

XLIV.—ADVERBS. ‑Adverbs are derived from adjectives by affixing ‑ως to the stem. Stems in omicron drop this vowel: φίλο‑ς, adv. φίλ‑ως. In stems of the third declension the ‑ως is affixed to that form of the stem which occurs in the genitive singular, ταχύ‑s, genitive ταχέ‑ος, *swift;* adverb ταχέ‑ως; σαφής, genitive σαφέ‑ος, *clear;* adverb σαφέ‑ως, contracted σαφῶς. Contraction occurs only when the genitive also is contracted.

XLV.—COMPARISON OF ADVERBS. As a rule the comparative of an adverb is the neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective, and its superlative the neuter accusative plural of the superlative of the adjective, as :

σοφῶς, *wisely,* σοφώτερον, *more wisely,* σοφώτατα, *most wisely.*

XLVI.—NUMERALS. The first four cardinal numerals are declined : εἷς, *one;* δύο, *two;* τρεῖς, *three;* τέτταρες, *four.*

nom.	εἷ‑ς	μία	ἕν	
acc.	ἕν‑α	μίαν	ἕν	n. a. δύο
gen.	ἑν‑ός	μιᾶς	ἑν‑ός	g. d. δυοῖν
dat.	ἑν‑ί	μιᾷ	ἑν‑ί	
nom.	τρεῖς	τρί‑α	τέτταρ‑ες	τέτταρ‑α
acc.	τρεῖς	τρί‑α	τέτταρ‑ας	τέτταρ‑α
gen.	τρι‑ῶν		τεττάρ‑ων	
dat.	τρι‑σί(ν)		τέτταρ‑σι(ν)	

Like εἷς are declined οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, and μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν *no one,* both of which negatives have a plural.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLVII.—The Personal Pronouns

		I, me ; we, us	thou, thee ; you
singular	nom.	ἐγώ	σύ
	voc.	——	σύ
	acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ
	gen.	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ
	dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί
dual	n. a.	νώ	σφώ
	g. d.	νῷν	σφῷν
plural	nom.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς
	voc.		ὑμεῖς
	acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς
	gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν
	dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν

XLVIII.—There is no true personal pronoun of the third person in Greek. The nominative is expressed in various ways, and for the accusative, genitive, and dative we find the following :—

singular			*plural*		
αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

The nominative (sing. αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, pl. αὐτοί, αὐταί, αὐτά) has the meaning *self*, a sense which it also receives in the oblique cases in certain circumstances.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLIX.—The possessive pronouns are ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν, *my,
mine;* ἡμέτερος, ᾱ, ον, *our;* σός, σή, σόν, *thy, thine;* ὑμέτερος,
ᾱ, ον, *your.* They are declined like adjectives, but σός and
ὑμέτερος have no vocative.

L.—The principal demonstrative pronouns are ὅδε, ἥδε,
τόδε, *this;* οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this;* and ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο,
that, yonder. ὅδε is declined like the definite article, the
suffix δε being added to each case. ἐκεῖνος is declined like
αὐτός. The forms of οὗτος are :—

singular	nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	acc.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
dual	n. a.	τούτω	τούτω	τούτω
	g. d.	τούτοιν	τούτοιν	τούτοιν
plural	nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	acc.	τούτους	ταύτᾱς	ταῦτα
	gen.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent*

LI.—The reflexive pronouns are declined as follows :—

FIRST⋆AND SECOND PERSONS

		sing. *myself* pl. *ourselves*	sing. *thyself* pl. *yourselves*
singular	acc.	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν
	gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς
	dat.	ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ
plural	acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς
	gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
	dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς

Obs.—The contracted forms σαυτόν, σαυτήν, σαυτοῦ, σαυ-τῆς, σαυτῷ, σαυτῇ are in Attic writers the more usual.

Vowels long by nature, except ε and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

Third Person

sing. *himself, herself, itself ;* pl. *themselves*

	DIRECT REFLEXIVE			INDIRECT REFLEXIVE
singular	ἑαυτόν	ἑαυτήν	ἑαυτό	ἕ
	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ	οὗ
	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτῇ	ἑαυτῷ	οἷ
plural	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτά	σφᾶς .
	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	σφῶν
	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυτοῖς	σφίσι(ν)

Obs. 1.—The contracted forms αὑτόν, αὑτήν, αὑτοῦ, αὑτῆς, etc., are in Attic writers the more usual.

Obs. 2.—For plural ἑαυτόν has sometimes these forms :—
    acc. σφᾶς αὐτούς, αὐτάς.
    gen. σφῶν αὐτῶν.
    dat. σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, αὐταῖς.

Obs. 3.—The indirect reflexive pronoun is used, *e.g.* when a person speaks of somebody else doing something to *him.* The singular forms when not in an emphatic position are enclitics.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

LII.—The forms of the reciprocal pronoun *each other* are :—

dual	acc. g. d.	ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλοιν
plural	acc. gen. dat.	ἀλλήλους ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλᾱς ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλαις	ἄλληλα ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλοις

LIII.—The forms of the relative pronoun are :—

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom. acc. gen. dat.	ὅς ὅν οὗ ᾧ	ἥ ἥν ἧς ᾗ	ὅ ὅ οὗ ᾧ
dual	nom. dat.	ὥ οἷν	ὥ οἷν	ὥ οἷν
plural	nom. acc. gen. dat.	οἵ οὕς ὧν οἷς	αἵ ἅς ὧν αἷς	ἅ ἅ ὧν οἷς

Obs.—The enclitic περ is often attached, giving a stronger sense as ὅσπερ, *who just,* or *precisely who.*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

LIV.—The interrogative pronoun has the same stem as the indefinite pronoun, from which it is distinguished only by the accent. Interrogative, τίς, m. and f. ; τί, n. Indefinite, τις, m. and f. ; τι, n.

singular	nom.	τίς τί	τις τι
	acc.	τίνα τί	τινά τι
	gen.	τίνος or τοῦ	τινός or του
	dat.	τίνι or τῷ	τινί or τῳ
dual	n. a. g d.	τίνε τίνοιν	τινέ τινοῖν
plural	nom	τίνες τίνα	τινές τινά or ἄττα
	acc.	τίνας τίνα	τινάς τινά or ἄττα
	gen.	τίνων	τινῶν
	dat.	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

The relative pronoun ὅς and the indefinite pronoun τις are declined together to form a relative pronoun ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι, *whosoever, whatsoever ;* often also with the same meaning as the Latin phrase *quippe qui.*

singular	nom.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
	acc.	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅ τι
	gen.	ὅτου	ἧστινος	ὅτου
	dat.	ὅτῳ	ἧτινι	ὅτῳ
dual	n. a.	ὥτινε	ὥτινε	ὥτινε
	g. d.	ὅτοιν	ὅτοιν	ὅτοιν
plural	nom.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅττα
	acc.	οὕστινας	ἅστινας	ἅττα
	gen.	ὅτων	ὅτων	ὅτων
	dat.	ὅτοις	αἷστισι(ν)	ὅτοις

Obs.—The irregular forms of this relative should be carefully noted.

THE VERB

LV.—There are two conjugations in Greek—verbs in -ω, and verbs in -μι.

The *verb-stem* is that simple form which is modified to express relations of time and mood.

The tenses, moods, and verbal nouns are classified according to· the stems (*tense-stems*) from which they are derived.

LVI.—A complete Greek verb has :—

(1) three numbers : singular, dual, and plural.

(2) three voices :—

active, ἐλῦσα, *I loosed.* middle, ἐλῦσάμην, *I loosed for myself.* passive, ἐλύθην, *I was loosed.*

(3) two classes of. tenses, *e.g.*—

Principal

present, λύω, *I loose.*
future, λύσω, *I shall loose.*
perfect, λέλυκα *I have loosed.*

Historical

imperfect, ἔλῦον, *I was loosing or used to loose.*
aorist, ἔλῦσα, *I loosed.*
pluperfect ἐλελύκη, *I had loosed.*

(4) four moods, *e.g.*—
indicative, λύω, *I loose.*
subjunctive, λύω ⎱ The meaning of these moods can
optative, λύοιμι, ⎰ only be learnt by use.
imperative, λῦε, *loose.*

(5) three verbal nouns, *e.g.*—

infinitive, λύειν, *to loose.* participle, λύων, *loosing.* verbal adjective, λυτέος, *that must be loosed.*

Vowels long by nature, except 'η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

LVII.—The following forms of εἶναι, *to be*, will serve as an example of the conjugation in -μι.

TENSE		INDICATIVE	
		present	*imperfect*
present	S 1	εἰ-μί	ἦ or ἦν
and	2	εἶ	ἦσ-θα
imperf.	3	ἐσ-τί(ν)	ἦν
	D 2	ἐσ-τόν	ἦ-τον
	3	ἐσ-τόν	ἤ-την
	P 1	ἐσ-μέν	ἦ-μεν .
	2	ἐσ-τέ	ἦ-τε
	3	εἰ-σί(ν)	ἦσ·αν
future	S 1	ἔσ-ομαι	
	2	ἔσ-ει	
	3	ἔσ-ται	
	D 2	ἔσ-εσθον	
	3	ἔσ-εσθον	
	P 1	ἐσ-όμεθα	
	2	ἔσ-εσθε	
	3	ἔσ-ονται	

IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. ἴσ-θι	ἔστ-ον	ἔσ-τε
3. ἔσ-τω	ἔστ-ων	ὄντ-ων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

TENSE			SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
present	S	1	ὧ	εἴην
and		2	ᾖ-ς	εἴης
imperf.		3	ᾖ	εἴη
	D	2	ᾖ-τον	εἶτον
		3	ᾖ-τον	εἴτην
	P	1	ὧ-μεν	εἶμεν
		2	ᾖ-τε	εἶτε
		3	ὧ-σι(ν)	εἶεν
future	S	1		ἐσ-οίμην
		2		ἔσ-οιο
		3		ἔσ-οιτο
	D	2		ἔσ-οισθον
		3		ἐσ-οίσθην
	P	1		ἐσ-οίμεθα
		2		ἔσ-οισθε
		3		ἔσ-οιντο

INFINITIVE

present   future

εἶ-ναι   ἔσ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

present   future

ὤν οὖσα ὄν | ἐσ-όμενος, η, ον

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

VERBS IN Ω

LVIII.—Verbs in -ω are classified according to the final letter of the verb-stem in the same way as we arranged the substantives. Thus we can form at once two great groups, *e.g.*—

(1) Verbs whose verb-stems end in a vowel.

(2) Verbs whose verb-stems end in a consonant.

The former of these classes is much more simple than the latter. Consonant stems are often so altered in the present and imperfect tenses that you will not be able at first to assign them to their proper classes. The succeeding pages will give you examples of verbs in -ω arranged in groups of which the following is a synopsis.

I. VOWEL-STEMS

narrow vowels ι, υ, αυ, ευ, ου uncontracted.

open vowels α, ε, ο contracted.

II. CONSONANT-STEMS

palatal mutes, κ, γ, χ.

dental mutes, τ, δ, θ.

labial mutes, π, β, φ.

liquids and nasals, λ, ρ, μ, ν.

NOTE.—The expressions *strong* and *weak* which you will find applied to tenses may be best explained by examples from English. Thus *bore, took, sank,* are the *strong* past tenses of *bear, take, sink ;* but *neared, baked, linked,* are the *weak* past tenses of *near, bake, link.*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

F

VERBS

Vowel-Stems.   I. Uncontracted

λῡ́ω, *I loose*

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		present	*imperfect*
present	S 1	λῡ́-ω	ἔ-λῡ-ον
and	2	λῡ́-εις	ἔ-λῡ-ες
imperfect,	3	λῡ́-ει	ἔ-λῡ-ε(ν)
stem λῠ	D 2	λῡ́-ετον	ἐ-λῡ́-ετον
	3	λῡ́-ετον	ἐ-λῡ-έτην
	P 1	λῡ́-ομεν	ἐ-λῡ́-ομεν
	2	λῡ́-ετε	ἐ-λῡ́-ετε
	3	λῡ́-ουσι(ν)	ἔ-λῡ-ον
future,	S 1	λῡ́-σ-ω	
stem λῡσ	2	λῡ́-σ-εις	
	3	λῡ́-σ-ει	
	D 2	λῡ́-σ-ετον	
	3	λῡ́-σ-ετον	
	P 1	λῡ́-σ-ομεν	
	2	λῡ́-σ-ετε	
	3	λῡ́-σ-ουσι(ν)	

Present Imperative

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. λῦ-ε	λῡ́-ετον	λῡ́-ετε
3. λῡ-έτω	λῡ-έτων	λῡ-όντων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

ACTIVE VOICE

verb-stem λυ

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λΰ-ω	λΰ-οιμι
λΰ-ῃς	λΰ-οις
λΰ-ῃ.	λΰ-οι
λΰ-ητον	λΰ-οιτον
∙λΰ-ητον	λῦ-οίτην
λΰ-ωμεν	λΰ-οιμεν
λΰ-ητε	λΰ-οιτε
λΰ-ωσί(ν)	λΰ-οιεν
	λΰ-σ-οιμι
	λΰ-σ-οις
	λΰ-σ-οι
	λΰ-σ-οιτον
	λὐ-σ-οίτην
	λΰ-σ-οιμεν
	λΰ-σ-οιτε
	λΰ-σ-οιεν

INFINITIVE

present　　　　　　　　*future*

λΰ-ειν　　　　　　　　λΰ-σ-ειν

PARTICIPLES

present　　　　　　　　*future*

λΰ-ων, λΰ-ουσα, λῦ-ον ｜ λΰ-σ-ων, λΰ-σ-ουσα, λῦ-σ-ον

st. λῦοντ　　　　　　　　st. λῦσοντ

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent*

VERBS

VOWEL-STEMS.   I. Uncontracted

λύ̄ω, *I loose*

TENSES			INDICATIVE	
				aorist
weak	S	1		ἔ-λῡ-σ-α
aorist,		2		ἔ-λῡ-σ-ας
stem λῡσ		3		ἔ-λῡ-σ-ε(ν)
	D	2		ἐ-λύ̄-σ-ατον
		3		ἐ-λῡ̄-σ-άτην
	P	1		ἐ-λύ̄-σ-αμεν
		2		ἐ-λύ̄-σ-ατε.
		3		ἔ-λῡ-σ-αν
			perfect	*pluperfect*
weak	S	1	λέ-λυ-κ-α	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-η
perfect		2	λέ-λυ-κ-ας	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ης
and		3	λέ-λυ-κ-ε(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ει(ν)
pluperfect,	D	2	λε-λύ-κ-ατον	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ετον
stem		3	λε-λύ-κ-ατον	ἐ-λε-λυ-κ-έτην
λελυκ	P	1	λε-λύ-κ-αμεν	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-εμεν
		2	λε-λύ-κ-ατε	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ετε
		3	λε-λύ-κ-ασι(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-εσαν
strong aorist			Wanting in vowel-stems. Has the same endings as imperfect in indicative and as the present in other moods	
strong perf. and pluperfect			Wanting in vowel-stems. Have the same endings as weak perfect and pluperfect respectively	

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

ACTIVE VOICE

verb-stem λυ

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λύ-σ-ω	λύ-σ-αιμι
λύ-σ-ῃς	λύ-σ-ειας
λύ-σ-ῃ	λύ-σ-ειε(ν)
λύ-σ-ητον	λύ-σ-αιτον
λύ-σ-ητον	λῡ-σ-αίτην
λύ-σ-ωμεν	λύ-σ-αιμεν
λύ-σ-ητε	λύ-σ-αιτε
λύ-σ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-σ-ειαν
λε-λύ-κ-ω	λε-λύ-κ-οιμι
λε-λύ-κ-ῃς	λε-λύ-κ-οις
λε-λύ-κῃ .	λε-λύ-κ-οι
λε-λύ-κ-ητον	λε-λύ-κ-οιτον
λε-λύ-κ-ητον	λε-λυ-κ-οίτην
λε-λύ-κ-ωμεν	λε-λύ-κ-οιμεν
λε-λύ-κ-ητε	λε-λύ-κ-οιτε
λε-λύ-κ-ωσι(ν)	λε-λύ-κ-οιεν

AORIST IMPERATIVE

	singular	*dual*	*plural*
2	λῦ-σ-ον	λύ-σ-ατον	λύ-σ-ατε
3	λῡ-σ-άτω	λῡ-σ-άτων	λῡ-σ-άντων

INFINITIVE

aorist	*perfect*
λῦ-σ--αι	λε-λυ-κ-έναι

PARTICIPLES

aorist	*perfect*
λύ-σ-ας, λύ-σ-ᾱσα,	λε-λυ-κώς, λε-λυ-κυῖα,
λῦ-σ-αν	λε-λυ-κός

VERBS

Vowel-Stems.   I. Uncontracted

λύομαι, *I loose*

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		present	*imperfect*
present	S 1	λύ-ομαι	ἐ-λῡ-όμην
and	2	λύ-ει	ἐ-λύ-ου
imperfect,	3	λύ-εται	ἐ-λύ-ετο
stem λῡ	D 2	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λύ-εσθον
	3	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λῡ-έσθην
	P 1	λῡ-όμεθα	ἐ-λῡ-όμεθα
	2	λύ-εσθε	ἐ-λύ-εσθε
	3	λύ-ονται	ἐ-λύ-οντο
future,	S 1	λύ-σ-ομαι	
stem λῡσ	2	λύ-σ-ει	
	3	λύ-σ-εται	
	D 2	λύ-σ-εσθον	
	3	λύ-σ-εσθον	
	P 1	λῡ-σ-όμεθα	
	2	λύ-σ-εσθε	
	3	λύ-σ-ονται	

IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2 λύ-ου	λύ-εσθον	λύ-εσθε
3 λῡ-έσθω	λῡ-έσθων	λῡ-έσθων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

MIDDLE VOICE

for myself

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λΰ-ωμαι	λῡ-οίμην
λΰ-ῃ	λΰ-οιο
λΰ-ηται	λΰ-οιτο
λΰ-ησθον	λΰ-οισθον
λΰ-ησθον	λῡ-οίσθην
λῡ-ώμεθα	λῡ-οίμεθα
λΰ-ησθε	λΰ-οισθε
λΰ-ωνται	λΰ-οιντο
	λῡ-σ-οίμην
	λΰ-σ οιο
	λΰ-σ-οιτο
	λΰ-σ-οισθον
	λῡ-σ-οίσθην
	λῡ-σ-οίμεθα
	λΰ-σ-οισθε
	λΰ-σ-οιντο

INFINITIVE

present	*future*
λΰ-εσθαι	λΰ-σ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

present	*future*
λῡ-όμενος, -η, -ον	λῡ-σ-όμενος, -η, -ον

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

VERBS

Vowel-Stems.　I. Uncontracted

λύομαι, I loose,

TENSES			INDICATIVE	
weak				*aorist*
aorist,	S	1		ἐ-λύ-σ-άμην
stem λῦσ		2		ἐ-λύ-σ-ω
		3		ἐ-λύ-σ-ατο
	D	2		ἐ-λύ-σ-ασθον
		3		ἐ-λύ-σ-άσθην
	P	1		ἐ-λῡ-σ-άμεθα
		2		ἐ-λύ-σ-ασθε
		3		ἐ-λύ-σ-αντο
			perfect	*pluperfect*
perfect	S	1	λέ-λυ-μαι	ἐ-λε-λύ-μην
and		2	λέ-λυ-σαι	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο
pluperfect,		3	λέ-λυ-ται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το
stem	D	2	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον
λελυ		3	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην
	P	1	λε-λύ-μεθα	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα
		2	λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε
		3	λέ-λυ-νται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο
future	S	1	λε-λύ-σ-ομαι	
perfect,		2	λε-λύ-σ-ει, &c.	
stem λελυσ				
strong aorist			wanting in vowel-stems	

IMPERATIVE

	singular	dual	plural
aorist { 2.	λῦ-σ-αι	λύ-σ-ασθον	λύ-σ-ασθε
3.	λῦ-σ-άσθω	λῡ-σ-άσθων	λῡ-σ-άσθων
perfect { 2.	λέ-λυ-σο	λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθε
3.	λε-λύ-σθω	λε-λύ-σθων	λε-λύ-σθων

IN Ω

MIDDLE VOICE

for myself

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λύ-σ-ωμαι	λῡ-σ-αίμην
λύ-σ-ῃ	λύ-σ-αιο
λύ-σ-ηται	λύ-σ-αιτο
λύ-σ-ησθον	λύ-σ-αισθον
λύ-σ-ησθον	λῡ-σ-αίσθην
λῡ-σ-ώμεθα	λῡ-σ-αίμεθα
λύ-σ-ησθε	λύ-σ-αισθε
λύ-σ-ωνται	λύ-σ-αιντο
λε-λυ-μένος ὦ	λε-λυ-μένος εἴην
ᾖς	εἴης
ᾖ	εἴη
λε-λυ-μένω ἦτον	λε-λυ-μένω εἶτον
ἦτον	εἴτην
λε-λυ-μένοι ὦμεν	λε-λυ-μένοι εἶμεν
ἦτε	εἶτε
ὦσι(ν)	εἶεν
	λε-λυ-σ-οίμην
	λε-λύ-σ-οιο, &c.

INFINITIVE

aorist	perfect	future perfect
λύ-σ-ασθαι	λε-λύ-σθαι	λε-λύ-σ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

aorist	perfect	future perfect
λῡ-σ-άμενος, η, ον	λε-λυ-μένος, η, ον	wanting

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted
identical with the middle except in
λύ*ο*μαι,

TENSES			INDICATIVE
weak	S	1	ἐ-λύ-θ-ην
aorist,		2	ἐ-λύ-θ-ης
stem		3	ἐ-λύ-θ-η
λυθ	D	2	ἐ-λύ-θ-ητον
		3	ἐ-λυ-θ-ήτην
	P	1	ἐ-λύ-θ-ημεν
		2	ἐ-λύ-θ-ητε
		3	ἐ-λύ-θ-ησαν
weak	S	1	λυ-θήσ-ομαι
future,		2	λυ-θήσ-ει, &c.
stem λυθησ			
strong aorist			Wanting in vowel-stems. Has the same endings as weak aorist
strong future			Wanting in vowel-stems. Has the same endings as weak future

IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. λύ-θ-ητι	λύ-θ-ητον	λύ-θ-ητε
3. λυ-θ-ήτω	λυ-θ-ήτων	λυ-θ-έντων

Obs.—The termination of the second person singular imperative of the strong aorist passive is -θι.

Verbal adjectives

λυ-τός, λυ-τή, λυ-τόν, *able, or fit to loose, or to be loosed.*
λυ-τέος, λυ-τέα, λυ-τέον, *necessary to be loosed.*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

PASSIVE VOICE

aorist and tenses derived from aorist

I am loosed

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λυ-θ-ῶ	λυ-θ-είην
λυ-θ-ῇς	λυ-θ-είης
λυ-θ-ῇ	λυ-θ-είη
λυ-θ-ῆτον	λυ-θ-εῖτον
λυ-θ-ῆτον	λυ-θ-είτην
λυ-θ-ῶμεν	λυ-θ-εῖμεν
λυ-θ-ῆτε	λυ-θ-εῖτε
λυ-θ-ῶσι(ν)	λυ-θ-εῖεν
	λυ-θησ-οίμην
	λυ-θήσ-οιο, &c.

INFINITIVE

aorist	*weak future*
λυ-θ-ῆναι	λυ-θήσ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

aorist	*future*
λυ-θ-είς, λυ-θεῖσα, λυ-θέν	λυ-θ-ησόμενος, η, ον

THE AUGMENT

The ε which is prefixed in the historical tense of the indicative mood of λύω is called the augment. All verbs beginning in a consonant have an augment of this form. It is called the syllabic augment.

When a verb begins with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened in the historical tenses of the indicative mood. Thus

α becomes η	ι becomes ῑ	αυ becomes ηυ
ε ,, η	υ ,, ῡ	οι ,, ῳ
ο ,, ω	αι ,, ῃ	ευ ,, ηυ

This is called the temporal augment.

η, ω, ῑ, ῡ, and ει, ου, remain without augment.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

Vowel-Stems. II. Contracted

Active Voice

τῑμάω, contracted τῑμῶ, *I honour* ; ποιέω, contracted ποιῶ, *I make* ; δηλόω, contracted δηλῶ, *I show*

Present and Imperfect Tenses

S 1	τῑμῶ	ποιῶ	δηλῶ
2	τῑμᾷς	ποιεῖς	δηλοῖς
3	τῑμᾷ	ποιεῖ	δηλοῖ
D 2	τῑμᾶτον	ποιεῖτον	δηλοῦτον
3	τῑμᾶτον	ποιεῖτον	δηλοῦτον
P 1	τῑμῶμεν	ποιοῦμεν	δηλοῦμεν
2	τῑμᾶτε	ποιεῖτε	δηλοῦτε
3	τῑμῶσι(ν)	ποιοῦσι(ν)	δηλοῦσι(ν)
S 1	ἐτί̄μων	ἐποίουν	ἐδήλουν
2	ἐτί̄μᾱς	ἐποίεις	ἐδήλους
3	ἐτί̄μᾱ	ἐποίει	ἐδήλου
D 2	ἐτῑμᾶτον	ἐποιεῖτον	ἐδηλοῦτον
3	ἐτῑμᾱ́την	ἐποιείτην	ἐδηλούτην
P 1	ἐτῑμῶμεν	ἐποιοῦμεν	ἐδηλοῦμεν
2	ἐτῑμᾶτε	ἐποιεῖτε	ἐδηλοῦτε
3	ἐτί̄μων	ἐποίουν	ἐδήλουν

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

Vowel-Stems. II. Contracted

Passive Voice

τῑμάομαι, contracted τῑμῶμαι ; ποιέομαι contracted
ποιοῦμαι ; δηλόομαι contracted δηλοῦμαι

Present and Imperfect Tenses

S 1	τῑμῶμαι	ποιοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι
2	τῑμᾷ	ποιεῖ	δηλοῖ
3	τῑμᾶται	ποιεῖται	δηλοῦται
D 2	τῑμᾶσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δηλοῦσθον
3	τῑμᾶσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δηλοῦσθον
P 1	τῑμώμεθα	ποιούμεθα	δηλούμεθα
2	τῑμᾶσθε	ποιεῖσθε	δηλοῦσθε
3	τῑμῶνται	ποιοῦνται	δηλοῦνται
S 1	ἐτῑμώμην	ἐποιούμην	ἐδηλούμην
2	ἐτῑμῶ	ἐποιοῦ	ἐδηλοῦ
3	ἐτῑμᾶτο	ἐποιεῖτο	ἐδηλοῦτο
D 2	ἐτῑμᾶσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
3	ἐτῑμάσθην	ἐποιείσθην	ἐδηλούσθην
P 1	ἐτῑμώμεθα	ἐποιούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
2	ἐτῑμᾶσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
3	ἐτῑμῶντο	ἐποιοῦντο	ἐδηλοῦντο

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II. Contracted

ACTIVE VOICE

τιμάω, contracted τῑμῶ, *I honour;* ποιέω, contracted ποιῶ,
I make; δηλόω, contracted δηλῶ, *I show*

SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE MOODS

S 1	τῑμῶ	ποιῶ	δηλῶ
2	τῑμᾷς	ποιῇς	δηλοῖς
3	τῑμᾷ	ποιῇ	δηλοῖ
D 2	τῑμᾶτον	ποιῆτον	δηλῶτον
3	τῑμᾶτον	ποιῆτον	δηλῶτον
P 1	τῑμῶμεν	ποιῶμεν	δηλῶμεν
2	τῑμᾶτε	ποιῆτε	δηλῶτε
3	τῑμῶσι(ν)	ποιῶσι(ν)	δηλῶσι(ν)
S 1	τῑμῴην	ποιοίην	δηλοίην
2	τῑμῴης	ποιοίης	δηλοίης
3	τῑμῴη	ποιοίη	δηλοίη
D 2	τῑμῷτον	ποιοῖτον	δηλοῖτον
3	τῑμῴτην	ποιοίτην	δηλοίτην
P 1	τῑμῷμεν	ποιοῖμεν	δηλοῖμεν
2	τῑμῷτε	ποιοῖτε	δηλοῖτε
2	τῑμῷεν	ποιοῖεν	δηλοῖεν

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

VERBS IN Ω

Vowel-Stems.   II Contracted

Passive Voice

τῑμάομαι, contracted τῑμῶμαι, &c. &c.

Subjunctive and Optative Moods

S 1	. τῑμῶμαι	ποιῶμαι	δηλῶμαι
2	τῑμᾷ	ποιῇ	δηλοῖ
3	τῑμᾶται	ποιῆται	δηλῶται
D 2	τῑμᾶσθον	ποιῆσθον	δηλῶσθον
3	τῑμᾶσθον	ποιῆσθον	δηλῶσθον
P 1	τῑμώμεθα	ποιώμεθα	δηλώμεθα
2	τῑμᾶσθε	ποιῆσθε	δηλῶσθε
3	τῑμῶνται	ποιῶνται	δηλῶνται
S 1	τῑμῴμην	ποιοίμην	δηλοίμην
2	τῑμῷο	ποιοῖο	δηλοῖο
3	τῑμῷτο	ποιοῖτο	δηλοῖτο
D 2	τῑμῷσθον	ποιοῖσθον	δηλοῖσθον
3	τῑμῴσθην	ποιοίσθην	δηλοίσθην
P 1	τῑμῴμεθα	ποιοίμεθα	δηλοίμεθα
2	τῑμῷσθε	ποιοῖσθε	δηλοῖσθε
3	τῑμῷντο	ποιοῖντο	δηλοῖντο

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS.   II Contracted

ACTIVE VOICE

τῑμάω, contracted τῑμῶ, *I honour ;* ποιέω, contracted ποιῶ,
I make ; δηλόω, contracted δηλῶ, *I show*

IMPERATIVE MOOD

S 2	τῑ́μᾱ	ποίει	δήλου
3	τῑμάτω	ποιείτω	δηλούτω
D 2	τῑμᾶτον	ποιεῖτον	δηλοῦτον
3	τῑμάτων	ποιείτων	δηλούτων
P 2	τῑμᾶτε	ποιεῖτε	δηλοῦτε
3	τῑμώντων	ποιούντων	δηλούντων

	INFINITIVE		
	τῑμᾶν	ποιεῖν	δηλοῦν

	PARTICIPLE		
	τιμῶν, ῶσα, τιμῶν	ποιῶν, ποιοῦσα, ποιοῦν	δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν

future	τιμήσω	ποιήσω	δηλώσω
perfect	τετῑ́μηκα	πεποίηκα	δεδήλωκα

Vowels long by nature, except ι, and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent

VERBS IN Ω.

Vowel-Stems.   II Contracted

Passive Voice

τῑμάομαι, contracted τῑμῶμαι, &c. &c.

Imperative Mood

S 2	τῑμῶ	ποιοῦ	δηλοῦ
3	τῑμάσθω	ποιεισθω	δηλούσθὼ
D 2	τῑμᾶσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δηλοῦσθον
3	τῑμάσθων	ποιείσθων	δηλούσθων
P 2	τῑμᾶσθε	ποιεῖσθε	δηλοῦσθε
3	τῑμάσθων	ποιείσθων	δηλούσθων

Infinitive

τῑμᾶσθαι	ποιεῖσθαι	δηλοῖσθαι

Participle

τῑμώμενος,	ποιούμενος,	δηλούμενος,
η, ον	η, ον	η, ον

future	᾿τῑμήσομαι	ποιήσομαι	δηλώσομαι
perfect	τετῑμημαι	πεποίημαι	δεδήλωμαι

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

G

VERBS IN Ω

CONSONANT-STEMS.   I. In palatals

πλέκω, I plait; πράττω, I do; ταράττω, I confuse.   VERBAL-STEMS πλεκ, πρᾱγ, ταραχ

ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
πλέκ-ω	πλέξ-ω	ἔ-πλεξ-α (weak)	πέ-πλεχ-α (weak)
πράττ-ω	πράξ-ω	ἔ-πραξα (weak)	πέ-πρᾱχ-α (weak)
τάραττ-ω	τάραξ-ω	ἐ-τάραξ-α (weak)	τε-τάραχ-α (weak)

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES

PRESENT	FUTURE	AOR. MID. WEAK	PERFECT	FUTURE PERF.	AORIST PASSIVE	FUT. PASSIVE
πλέκ-ομαι	πλέξ-ομαι	ἐ-πλεξ-άμην	πέ-πλεγ-μαι	πε-πλέξ-ομαι	ἐπλάκ-ην (strong)	πλακήσ-ομαι
πράττ-ομαι	πράξ-ομαι	ἐ-πραξ-άμην	πέ-πραγμαι	πε-πράξ-ομαι	ἐπράχ-θην (weak)	πραχθήσ-ομαι
ταράττ-ομαι	ταράξ-ομαι	ἐ-ταραξ-άμην	τε-τάραγ-μαι	τε-ταράξ-ομαι	ἐταράχ-θην (weak)	ταραχθήσ-ομαι

CONSONANT-STEMS.   III. In labials

πέμπω, *I send*; λείπω, *I leave*; καλύπτω, *I cover*.   VERBAL-STEMS πεμπ, λιπ, καλυβ

ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
πέμπ-ω λείπ-ω καλύπτ-ω	πέμψ-ω λείψ-ω καλύψ-ω	ἔ-πεμψ-α (weak) ἔ-λιπ-ον (strong) ἐ-κάλυψ-α (weak)	πέ-πομφ-α (strong) λέ-λοιπ-α (strong)

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES

PRESENT	FUTURE	AORIST MIDDLE	PERFECT	FUTURE PERF.	AOR. PASS. WEAK	FUTURE PASS. WEAK
πέμπ-ομαι λείπ-ομαι καλύπτ-ομαι	πέμψ-ομαι λείψ-ομαι καλύψ-ομαι	ἐ-πεμψ-άμην ἐ-λιπ-όμην (strong) ἐ-καλυψ-άμην	πέ-πεμμαι λέ-λειμμαι κε-κάλυμμαι	πε-πέμψ-ομαι λε-λείψ-ομαι κε-καλύψ-ομαι	ἐ-πέμφ-θην ἐ-λείφ-θην ἐ-καλύφ-θην	πεμφθήσ-ομαι λειφθήσ-ομαι καλυφθήσ-ομαι

LIX VERBS

FIRST

τί-θη-μι, *I place.* Verb-

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		present	*imperfect*
present	S 1	τί-θη-μι	ἐ-τί-θη-ν
and	2	τί-θη-ς	ἐ-τί-θεις
imperfect	3	τί-θη-σι(ν)	ἐ-τί-θει
stem	D 2	τί-θε-τον	ἐ-τί-θε-τον
τιθε	3	τί-θε-τον	ἐ-τί-θέ-την
	P 1	τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν
	2	τί-θε-τε	ἐ-τί-θε-τε
	3	τι-θέ-ᾱ-σι(ν)	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν
aorist	S 1		ἔ-θη-κ-α
strong	2		ἔ-θη-κ-ας
stem θε	3		ἔ-θη-κ-ε(ν) } weak
	D 2		ἔ-θε-τον
	3		ἐ-θέ-την
	P 1		ἔ-θε-μεν
	2		ἔ-θε-τε
	3		ἔ-θε-σαν or
			ἔ-θη-κ-αν

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. τί-θει	τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-τε
3. τι-θέ-τω	τι-θέ-των	τι-θέ-ντων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

| 2. θέ-ς | θέ-τον | θέ-τε |
| 3. θέ-τω | θέ-των | θέ-ντων |

INFINITIVE

present	*aorist*
τι-θέ-ναι	θεῖ-ναι

IN -μι
CLASS
stem θε.—ACTIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
τι-θῶ	τι-θείην
τι-θ-ῇς	τι-θείης
τι-θῇ	τι-θείη
τι-θῆ-τον	τι-θεῖτον
τι-θῆ-τον	τι-θείτην
τι-θῶ-μεν	τι-θεῖμεν
τι-θῆ-τε	τι-θεῖτε
τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	τι-θεῖεν
θῶ	θείην
θῇ-ς	θείης
θῇ	θείη
θῆ-τον	θεῖτον
θῆ-τον	θείτην
θῶ-μεν	θεῖμεν
θῆ-τε	θεῖτε
θῶ-σι(ν)	θεῖεν

PARTICIPLES

present	aorist
τι-θεί-ς, τι-θεῖ-σα, τι-θέ-ν	θεί-ς, θεῖ-σα, θέ-ν
st. τι-θε-ντ	st. θε-ντ
future	perfect
θήσω	τέθεικα

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST

$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu\iota$, *I place.*   Verb-stem $\theta\epsilon$

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		present	*imperfect*
present	S 1	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$
and	2	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\sigma$
imperfect	3	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$	$\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\tau\sigma$
stem	D 2	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\sigma\nu$	$\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\sigma\nu$
$\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$	3	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\sigma\nu$	$\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$
	P 1	$\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\theta\grave{\alpha}$
	2	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\epsilon$
	3	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$	$\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\nu\tau\sigma$
strong			$\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$
aorist ·			$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\sigma\nu$
stem			$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\tau\sigma$
$\theta\epsilon$			&c. as imperfect

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\sigma$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\sigma\nu$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\epsilon$
3. $\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega$	$\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$	$\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$

AORIST IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. $\theta\sigma\hat{\upsilon}$	3. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\sigma\nu$	$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\epsilon$
3. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega$	3. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$	$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$

INFINITIVE

present	*aorist*
$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$

IN -μι

CLASS

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
τι-θῶ-μαι	τι-θεί-μην
τι-θῇ	τι-θεῖ-ο
τι-θῇ-ται	τι-θεῖ-το
τι-θῇ-σθον	τι-θεῖ-σθον
τι-θῇ-σθον	τι-θεί-σθην
τι-θώ-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα
τι-θῇ-σθε	τι-θεῖ-σθε
τι-θῶ-νται	τι-θεῖ-ντο
θῶ-μαι	θεί-μην
θῇ	θεῖ-ο
θῇ-ται	θεῖ-το
&c. as present	&c. as present

PARTICIPLES

present	*aorist*
τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	θέ-μενος, η, ον

aorist passive, ἐτέθην.   weak future passive, τεθήσομαι.
perfect middle, τέθειμαι.

Obs.—ἵ-η-μι, *I send* (verb-stem ἑ), is inflected throughout like τί-θη-μι.

VERBS

FIRST CLASS.—ἵ-στη-μι, *I make to stand*

TENSES			INDICATIVE	
			present	*imperfect*
present	S	1	ἵ-στη-μι	ἵ-στη-ν
and		2	ἵ-στη-ς	ἵ-στη-ς
imperfect		3	ἵ-στη-σι(ν)	ἵ-στη
stem	D	2	ἵ-στα-τον	ἵ-στα-τον
ἱστα		3	ἵ-στα-τον	ἱ-στά-την
	P	1	ἵ-στα-μεν	ἵ-στα-μεν
		2	ἵ-στα-τε	ἵ-στα-τε
		3	ἱ-στᾶ-σι(ν)	ἵ-στα-σαν
strong	S	1		ἔ-στη-ν
aorist		2		ἔ-στη-ς
stem		3		ἔ-στη
στα	D	2		ἔ-στη-τον
		3		ἐ-στή-την
	P	1		ἔ-στη-μεν
		2		ἔ-στη-τε
		3		ἔ-στη-σαν

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. ἵ-στη	ἵ-στα-τον	ἵ-στα-τε
3. ἱ-στά-τω	ἱ-στά-των	ἱ-στά-ντων

AORIST IMPERATIVE.

2. στῆ-θι	στῆ-τον	στῆ-τε
3. στή-τω	στή-των	στά-ντων

INFINITIVE

present	*aorist*
ἱ-στά-ναι	στῆ-ναι

IN -μι

Verb-stem στα.—ACTIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
ἱ-στῶ	ἱ-σταίην
ἱ-στῇ-ς	ἱ-σταίης
ἱ-στῇ	ἱ-σταίη
ἱ-στῇ-τον	ἱ-σταῖτον
ἱ-στῇ-τον	ἱ-σταίτην
ἱ-στῶ-μεν	ἱ-σταῖμεν
ἱ-στῆ-τε	ἱ-σταῖτε
ἱ-στῶ-σι(ν)	ἱ-σταῖεν
στῶ	σταίην
στῇ-ς	σταίης
στῇ	σταίη
στῇ-τον	σταῖτον
στῇ-τον	σταίτην
στῶ-μεν	σταῖμεν
στῆ-τε	σταῖτε
στῶ-σι(ν)	σταῖεν

PARTICIPLES

present	aorist
ἱ-στά̆-ς, ἱ-στᾶ-σα, ἱ-στάν	στά̆-ς, στᾶ-σα, στάν
stem, ἱ-σταντ	stem, σταντ

future, στήσω.   *weak aorist,* ἔστησα.   *perfect,* ἔστηκα.

In the present, future, and weak aorist the meaning is transitive, *make to stand ;* but in strong aorist and perfect intransitive, *I stood* and *I stand.*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST

ἵ-στη-μι, *I make*

MIDDLE AND

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		present	*imperfect*
present	S 1	ἵ-στα-μαι	ἱ-στά-μην
and	2	ἵ-στα-σαι	ἵ-στα-σο
imperfect	3	ἵ-στα-ται	ἵ-στα-το
stem	D 2	ἵ-στα-σθον	ἵ-στα-σθον
ἱστα	3	ἵ-στα-σθον	ἱ-στά-σθην
	P 1	ἱ-στά-μεθα	ἱ-στά-μεθα
	2	ἵ-στα-σθε	ἵ-στα-σθε
	3	ἵ-στα-νται	ἵ-στα-ντο
strong aorist		wanting	

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. ἵ-στα-σο	ἵ-στα-σθον	ἵ-στα-σθε
3. ἱ-στά-σθω	ἱ-στά-σθων	ἱ-στά-σθων

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

IN -μι

CLASS

to stand. Verb-stem στα

PASSIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
ἱ-στῶ-μαι	ἱ-σταί-μην
ἱ-στῇ	ἱ-σταῖ-ο
ἱ-στῆ-ται	ἱ-σταῖ-το
ἱ-στῆ-σθον	ἱ-σταῖ-σθον
ἱ-στῆ-σθον	ἱ-σταί-σθην
ἱ-στώ-μεθα	ἱ-σταί-μεθα
ἱ-στῆ-σθε	ἱ-σταῖ-σθε
ἱ-στῶ-νται	ἱ-σταῖ-ντο
wanting	

PRESENT INFINITIVE   PRESENT PARTICIPLES

ἵ-στα-σθαι   ἱ-στά-μενος, η, ον

future, στήσομαι.   *weak aorist passive,* ἐστάθην.
weak future passive, σταθήσομαι

ἐστησάμην, the weak aorist middle, is always transitive

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST

δί-δω-μι, *I offer*

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		present	*imperfect*
present	S 1	δί-δω-μι	ἐ-δί-δουν
and	2	δί-δω-ς	ἐ-δί-δους
imperfect	3	δί-δω-σι(ν)	ἐ-δί-δου
stem	D 2	δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον
διδο	3	δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δι-δό-την
	P 1	δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν
	2	δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε
	3	δι-δό-ᾱσι(ν)	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν
		weak	*strong*
aorist	S 1	ἔ-δω-κ-α	——
stem	2	ἔ-δω-κ-ας	——
δο	3	ἔ-δω-κ-ε	——
	D 2	——	ἔ-δο-τον
	3	——	ἐ-δό-την
	P 1	ἐ-δώ-κ-αμεν	ἔ-δο-μεν
	2	ἐ-δώ-κ-ατε	ἔ-δο-τε
	3	ἔ-δω-κ-αν	ἔ-δο-σαν

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. δί-δου	δί-δο-τον	δί-δο-τε
3. δι-δό-τω	δι-δό-των	δι-δό-ντων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

2. δό-ς	δό-τον	δό-τε
3. δό-τω	δό-των	δό-ντων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN -μι

CLASS

Verb-stem δο.—ACTIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
δι-δῶ	δι-δοίην
δι-δῷ-ς	δι-δοίης
δι-δῷ	δι-δοίη
δι-δῶ-τον	δι-δοῖτον
δι-δῶ-τον	δι-δοίτην
δι-δῶ-μεν	δι-δοῖμεν
δι-δῶ-τε	δι-δοῖτε
δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	δι-δοῖεν
δῶ	δοίην
δῷ-ς	δοίης
δῷ	δοίη
δῶ-τον	δοῖτον
δῶ-τον	δοίτην
δῶ-μεν	δοῖμεν
δῶ-τε	δοῖτε
δῶ-σι(ν)	δοῖεν

INFINITIVE

present	aorist
δι-δό-ναι	δοῦ-ναι

PARTICIPLES

present	aorist
δι-δού-ς, δι-δοῦ-σα, δι-δό-ν	δού-ς, δοῦ-σα, δό-ν
stem δι-δο-ντ	stem δο-ντ

future, δώσω.   perfect, δέδωκα.

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VERBS

FIRST

δί-δω-μι, *I offer*

MIDDLE

</div>

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		present	*imperfect*
present	S 1	δί-δο-μαι	ἐ-δί-δό-μην
and	2	δί-δο-σαι	ἐ-δί-δο-σο
imperfect	3	δί-δο-ται	ἐ-δί-δο-το
stem διδο	D 2	δί-δο-σθον	ἐ-δί-δο-σθον
	3	δί-δο-σθον	ἐ-δι-δό-σθην
	P 1	δι-δό-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα
	2	δί-δο-σθε	ἐ-δί-δο-σθε
	3	δί-δο-νται	ἐ-δί-δο-ντο
strong aorist			ἐ-δό-μην
stem δο			ἔ-δου
			ἔ-δο-το
			etc. as imperf.

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. δί-δο-σο	δί-δο-σθον	δί-δο-σθε
3. δι-δό-σθω	δι-δό-σθων	δι-δό-σθων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

δοῦ   δό-σθω   &c. as present

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN -μι

CLASS

Verb-stem δο

VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
δι-δῶ-μαι	δι-δοί-μην
δι-δῷ	δι-δοῖ-ο
δι-δῶ-ται	δι-δοῖ-το
δι-δῶ-σθον	δι-δοῖ-σθον
δι-δῶ-σθον	δι-δοί-σθην
δι-δώ-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα
δι-δῶ-σθε	δι-δοῖ-σθε
δι-δῶ-νται	δι-δοῖ-ντο
δῶ-μαι	δοί-μην
δῷ	δοῖ-ο
δῶ-ται	δοῖ-το
etc. as present	etc. as present

INFINITIVE

present
δί-δο-σθαι

aorist
δό-σθαι

PARTICIPLES

present
δι-δό-μενος, η, ον

aorist
δό-μενος, η, ον

perfect δέδομαι   *weak aorist passive,* ἐδόθην.   *weak future passive,* δοθήσομαι.

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H

VERBS IN -μι

The forms of the verb εἶμι, *I shall go* (verb-stem ι)
are as follows :—

		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
	present	*imperfect*		
S 1	εἶ-μι	ᾖα	ἴω	ἴοιμι
2	εἶ	ᾔεισθα	ἴῃς	ἴοις
3	εἶ-σι(ν)	ᾔει(ν)	ἴῃ	ἴοι
D 2	ἴ-τον	ᾖτον	ἴητον	ἴοιτον
3	ἴ-τον	ᾔτην	ἴητον	ἰοίτην,
P 1	ἴ-μεν	ᾖμεν	ἴωμεν	ἴοιμεν
2	ἴ-τε	ᾖτε	ἴητε	ἴοιτε
3	ἴ-ᾶσι(ν)	ᾖσαν	ἴωσι(ν)	ἴοιεν

IMPERATIVE

singular	*dual*	*plural*
2. ἴθι	ἴτον	ἴτε
3. ἴτω	ἴτων	ἰόντων

INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
ἰέναι	ἰών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν (st. ἰοντ)

Late and incorrect forms for this imperfect are, *singular*
(1) ᾔειν (2) ᾔεις.   *dual* ᾔειτον, ᾐείτην.   *plural* ᾔειμεν,
ᾔειτε, ᾔεσαν.

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the circumflex accent.*

VERBS IN -μι

SECOND CLASS.—Verbs which form the present stem by adding νυ to the pure stem.

δείκ-νυ-μι, *I shew.*   pure stem, δεικ.   present-stem, δεικ-νυ

<div style="text-align:center">

present indic. active.   *present indic, mid. and pass.*

</div>

sing.	δείκ-νῡ-μι	δείκ-νυ-μαι
	δείκ-νῡ-ς	δείκ-νυ-σαι
	δείκ-νὐ-σι(ν)	δείκ-νυ-ται
dual	δείκ-νυ-τον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
	δείκ-νυ-τον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
plur.	δείκ-νυ-μεν	δεικ-νύ-μεθα
	δείκ-νυ-τε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
	δεικ-νύ-ᾱσι(ν)	δείκ-νυ-νται

<div style="text-align:center">

imperfect   *imperfect*

ἐ-δείκ-νῡ-ν, etc.   ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μην, etc.

imperative   *imperative*

δείκ-νῡ, etc.   δείκ-νυ-σο, etc.

</div>

Infinitive active δεικ-νύ-ναι.   middle δείκ-νυ-σθαι.   The other tenses and moods are like those of verbs in -ω. Sub-junctive δεικ-νύ-ω, etc.; and even in the present and imperfect indicative and the imperative, forms like δεικ-νύ-εις for δείκ-νῡ-ς are very common.

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.PREPOSITIONS.

The more common prepositions and their simplest meanings.

A.—Prepositions with one Case.

I. With the accusative : εἰς (archaic and poetical ἐς).
II. With the genitive : ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πρό.
III. With the dative : ἐν and σύν.

I. With the Accusative.

(1) εἰς (Latin *in* with the accusative), *to, into.*
  (*a*) Of place : ἔφυγον εἰς Ἀθήνας, *they fled to Athens.*
  (*b*) Of time : εἰς ἑσπέραν, *towards evening.*
  (*c*) Of measure : εἰς διᾱκοσίους, *up to two hundred.*

(2) Two other prepositions in this class you will once and
  again meet with : ὡς, *to* (always used with a personal
  object), and ἀνά, *up, along.*

II. With the Genitive.

(1) ἀντί, *in place of, for.*   χρῡσὸς ἀντὶ χάλκου, *gold instead
  of bronze.*

  Compounded with a verb it conveys the notion of
  an action counter to some other action.

(2) ἀπό, *from, away from.*
  (*a*) Of place : ἀπ’ Ἀθηνῶν, *from Athens.*
  (*b*) Of time : ἀπ’ ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρᾱς, *from that day.*
  Compounded with verbs it has besides this meaning
  also that of *back*—ἀπιέναι, *go away from ;* ἀποδιδόναι,
  give back.

(3) ἐκ, before vowels ἐξ, *out of, from.*
  (*a*) Of place : ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, *out of Athens.*
  (*b*) Of time : ἐκ τούτου, *after this.*
  (*c*) Of origin : ἐκ Διός, *from Zeus.*

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the circumflex accent.*

Compounded with verbs, usually carries the notion of removal from or out of.

(4) πρό, *before, for.*

    (*a*) Of place : πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν, *before the door.*

    (*b*) Of time : πρὸ τῆς εἰρήνης, *before the peace.*

    (*c*) Of preference : πρὸ τούτων, *sooner than this.*

    These meanings are all found in compounds.

III. WITH THE DATIVE.

(1) ἐν (Latin *in* with the ablative), *in,* in answers to the question *where?*

    (*a*) Of place : ἐν 'Αθήναις, *in Athens.*

    (*b*) Of time : ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ, *in the feast.*

    Compounded with verbs it has most frequently this sense.

2) σύν (earlier and in poets ξύν), *with,* common in poetry, but in Attic prose only in a few phrases, its place being taken by μετά.

    This preposition, however (and not μετά), is used to compound with simple verbs to add the idea of association or fellowship.

B.—PREPOSITIONS WITH TWO CASES.

Genitive and Accusative.

(1) διά, *through.*

    I. With the GENITIVE (Latin *per*)—

        (*a*) Of place : διὰ τῆς πολεμίας χώρᾱς, *through the enemy's country ;* but also often *at an interval of,* as διὰ πολλοῦ, *at a long interval.*

        (*b*) Of time : δι' ἡμέρᾱς ὅλης, *through the whole day,* but also commonly *at an interval of,* as διὰ πολλοῦ, *at a long interval.*

        (*c*) Instrumental : δι' ἀγγέλου, *by a messenger.*

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II. With the ACCUSATIVE (Latin *propter*)—

διὰ νόσον, *owing to illness ;* δι' ἐμέ, *owing to me.*

Compounded with verbs it adds the meanings
(1) *thoroughly, right through,* or (2) *parting* (Latin
dis).

(2) κατά, *down.*

    I. With the GENITIVE—

        (*a*) Of place : κατὰ τῶν πετρῶν, *down from the rocks ;*
κατὰ τῶν χειρῶν, *down over the hands ;* κατὰ γῆς
ἰέναι, *to go under the earth.*

        (*b*) Metaphorically : κατὰ Φιλίππου ψεύδεσθαι, *to tell
lies against Philip.*

    II. With the ACCUSATIVE—

        (*a*) Of place—most general in its meaning : κατὰ γῆν
καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, *by land and sea ;* κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν
κέρας, *at the place where the right wing was, on the
right wing.*

        (*b*) Of time—most general in its meaning : κατ' ἐκεῖνον
τὸν χρόνον, *about that time.*

        (*c*) Metaphorically : κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, *according to the
laws.*

        Compounded with verbs it adds the meanings of
downwards and *against;* and also sometimes gives a
transitive force to an intransitive verb, as σιωπᾶν, *to
be silent,* but κατασιωπᾶν, *to silence.*

(3) ὑπέρ, *over.*

    I. With the GENITIVE—

        (*a*) Of place : ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, *over-head.*

        (*b*) On behalf of : ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, *for one's country's
sake.*

    II. With the ACCUSATIVE—

    Beyond in various relations : ὑπὲρ τὴν θάλατταν οἰκεῖν, *to
live beyond seas ;* ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, *beyond one's power,* etc.

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the circumflex accent.*

Compounded with verbs it adds all these senses to the simple verb.

(4) μετά.

    I. With the GENITIVE, *with, together with*—

      μετὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου ἦν, *he was with Philip;* μετ' ἐλπίδος, *with hope.*

    II. With the ACCUSATIVE, *after*—

      μετὰ τὰ Μηδικά, *after the Persian war.*

      When it is desired to add to a simple verb the notion of participation or fellowship σύν, not μετά, is used; *e.g.* συναποθνήσκειν, *to die with,* but *he died with his friends* συναπέθανε μετὰ τῶν ἑταίρων.

C.—Prepositions with Three Cases.

(1) ἀμφί.

    I. With the GENITIVE—only poetical = περί with the genitive.

    II. With the DATIVE—only poetical = περί with the dative.

    III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

      (*a*) Of place : οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλατῶνα, *the followers of* (lit. *those around*) *Plato.*

      (*b*) Of time : ἀμφὶ τὸν χειμῶνα, *for the winter.*

      (*c*) With numbers : ἀμφὶ τὰ τριάκοντα ἔτη, *about thirty years.*

      Compounded with verbs it most commonly adds the meaning of *around.*

(2) ἐπί.

    I. With the GENITIVE—

      (*a*) Of place : (1) in answers to the question *where?* of rest on, ἐπὶ τῆς νεώς, *upon the ship;* (2) in answers to the question *whither?* ἐπὶ Κορίνθου πλεῖν, *to sail in the direction of Corinth.*

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(*b*) Of time : ἐπὶ τῶν πατέρων, *in the time of our fathers.*

(*c*) Other relations : οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν ὁπλιτῶν, *the officers of the infantry.*

II. With the DATIVE—

(*a*) Of place (rest near) : ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ οἰκεῖν, *to live by the sea.*

(*b*) Of time : ἐπὶ τούτοις, *upon* (i.e. *after*) *this.*

(*c*) Other relations : ἐφ' ὑμῖν ἐστίν, *it is in your power;* ἐπὶ τούτοις, *on these conditions;* ἐπὶ μισθῷ στρατεύεσθαι, *to serve for hire* = ἵνα μισθοῦ τύχωσι.

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(*a*) Of place : (1) *motion to, upon*—ἀναβαίνειν ἐφ' ἵππον, *to get on to horse-back;* (2) *motion over*—ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, *over all Greece.*

(*b*) Of time : ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον, *for a long time.*

(*c*) Of aim or object : ἐπὶ ξύλα πέμπειν, *to send for wood;* ἐπὶ μάχην ἐξιέναι, *to go out to fight* = ὡς μάχωνται.

Compounded with verbs it adds the ideas of *rest on, motion over, motion against, of sequence in time, feeling at,* etc. It also often gives a transitive sense to an intransitive verb—ἰσχύειν, *to be strong;* ἐπισχύειν, *to make strong.*

(3) **παρά**.

I. With the GENITIVE: *from the side of.* παρὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἥκειν, *to be come from the Athenians.* παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς λαμβάνει τὸν ἵππον, *he receives the horse from his father.*

II. With the DATIVE: *by the side of.* παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ, *with the king.* In Attic prose only of persons.

III. With the ACCUSATIVE: *to the presence of.* παρὰ τὸν βασιλέα ἄγειν, *to bring before the king.*

In more general senses—

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(a) Of place, *past, by:* παρὰ τὴν πόλιν παρῇσαν, *they went past the city;* ἡ παρὰ θάλατταν Μακεδονίᾱ, *the seaboard of Macedonia.*

(b) Of time : παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον, *during my whole life.*

(c) *Beyond,* and so *contrary to:* παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, *contrary to the laws.*

Compounded with verbs it adds the notions of *to the side of, alongside, past,* or *amiss.*

(4) περί.

I. With the GENITIVE: περὶ τοῦ πράγματος κρίνειν, *to decide about the business.*

II. With the DATIVE: περὶ τῇ χειρὶ δακτύλιον ἔχει, *he has a ring on his arm;* δεδιέναι περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ, *to fear for the place.*

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place : περὶ τὸ τεῖχος μάχεσθαι, *to fight round the wall.*

(b) Of time : περὶ μέσᾱς νύκτας, *about midnight.*

(c) With numbers : περὶ τὰ ἑξήκοντα, *about sixty.*
Compounded with verbs it adds the notion of *round,* or of *exceedingly.*

(5) πρός.

I. With the GENITIVE : (1) of directions, our *wards*—πρὸς βορρᾶ, *northwards;* πρὸς τῆς θαλάττης, *seawards;* (2) in adjurations—πρὸς τῶν θεῶν, *by the gods.*

II. With the DATIVE : (1) of place at—πρὸς Βαβυλῶνι, *at Babylon;* (2) in addition to—πρὸς τούτοις, *besides this.*

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place : πρὸς τὸν βορρᾶν, *northwards* (as with the genitive) ; ἦλθον πρὸς ἡμᾶς, *they came to us;* πρὸς τὸν δῆμον λέγειν, *to speak to the people.*

(b) Of time : πρὸς τὴν ἡμέρᾱν ἦν, *it was towards day.*

(c) In other relations : πολεμοῦσι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,

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they make war against the Athenians.   Of comparison:
ὥσπερ πέντε πρὸς τρία, *as five to three.*

Compounded with verbs it adds the notion of
towards, of *in addition,* or of *near.*

(6) ὑπό.

    I. With the GENITIVE—

       (*a*) Of place : ὑπὸ γῆς, *under the earth* (a rare use).

       (*b*) Of the agent—the prose Greek equivalent of the
Latin *a, ab,* with persons : ἡ πόλις ἑάλω ὑπὸ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων, *the city was taken by the Athenians.*

    II. With the DATIVE—

       (*a*) Of place (rest under) : ὑπὸ δένδρῳ, *under a tree.*

       (*b*) Of subjection : ὑπ' Ἀθηναίοις ἦσαν, *they were
subject to the Athenians.*

    III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

       (*a*) Of place (motion under) : οἱ πολέμιοι ἦλθον ὑπὸ
τεῖχος, *the enemy came under the wall.*

       (*b*) Of time : ὑπὸ νύκτα, *sub noctem, at nightfall.*

       Compounded with verbs it adds the notion of
under, or of *gradually,* or of *underhand.*

PART II

CHAPTER I

ON §§ I—V

1. THE forms which you have learned in the preceding part of this book belong to the Attic dialect of the Greek language. Other dialects were the Doric, the Ionic, and the Aeolic. The poems of Homer are written in the Ionic dialect, and in the history of Herodotus we see a later form of the same. The Attic is really an offshoot of the Ionic, as the Athenians who inhabited Attica belonged to the Ionian race. But Attic writers struck out a path for themselves, and by the number and excellence of their writings, gave so great importance to the refined Ionic in which they wrote that the Attic must be regarded as distinct from the Ionic. The chief writers in the Attic dialect, taken in its widest sense, were the orators Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isaeus, Aeschines, and Demosthenes, the historians Thucydides and Xenophon, the Philosopher Plato, and the Comic poet Aristophanes. The Tragic poets Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, wrote in Attic; but in Tragedy, as in imaginative poetry generally, many words and forms of words were allowed which would have been rejected by any pure writer of prose.

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2. A very small portion of Attic literature has come down to us, but it is surprising that so much should have been preserved. For the difficulty of multiplying the copies of an ancient book was very great. All books had to be copied by scribes, and the only letters known were the large and clumsy capitals which could not be written quickly. The small or cursive letters in which Greek books are printed did not come into general use among manuscript copyists till the eighth century after Christ, or about twelve hundred years after the great Attic authors named above wrote.

3. The Alphabet.—You will observe that, although there are twenty-four letters, there are not twenty-four distinct sounds in the Greek alphabet. There is no essential difference of sound between epsilon and eta, omicron and omega. In fact η and ω did not exist in the early Attic alphabet, but E and O served to represent both the long and the short sound of the two letters. The other three vowels have each only one letter-sign, which is used indifferently for their long and their short sound. Moreover xi is simply κσ and psi is πσ, and the sound of zeta might probably have been given by δσ, while ττ, which is as much a double letter as xi, psi, or zeta, has no separate character. On the other hand, gamma has two distinct sounds—a palatal and a nasal. When used as a nasal [ἄγγελος, ἀγκύρα, Ἀγχίσης] it is sometimes called ἄγμα.

One letter which was in use when the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were composed disappeared at a later time from the Greek alphabet. Its existence is proved by the metre, and in old stone records it is represented by the symbol F. It was pronounced like our F or V and has received the name digamma.

The distinction now made between σ and ς was not known till books began to be printed in Greek. The form

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s is of course only the ordinary σ with the last turn directed downwards. When the first part of a compound word ends in sigma, s is sometimes used, as $\pi\rho\rho\sigma\acute{a}\gamma\omega$ [$\pi\rho\grave{o}s$, $\check{a}\gamma\omega$]. The form Ꝺ, which is often used for theta, is only a shorter way of writing θ.

4. **Vowels.**—Attic Greek had twenty-two vowel sounds, namely, a, $\bar{a}$; ϵ, η; ι, ι; o, ω; v, $\bar{v}$; $a\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$, $o\iota$; av, ϵv, ov; $\bar{a}$, η, φ; av, ηv; $v\iota$. The diphthongs were produced by the union of the open vowels a, ϵ, η, o, ω with the narrow vowels ι and v. When the open vowel is long the diphthong is called improper, and if the narrow vowel is iota it is written underneath the hard (iota subscript), as $\bar{a}$, η, φ. When written in capitals, a, η, φ appear as AI, HI, ΩI; or if a word beginning with such a diphthong requires a capital, the iota is still brought into line, as $\H{A}\iota\delta\eta s$ for $\H{\varphi}\delta\eta s$. Indeed in all but the latest manuscripts the iota which we now write subscript was written in line with the other letters (adscript). By the union of the two narrow vowels the diphthong $v\iota$ is produced.

5. **Consonants.**—The dentals are also called linguals, which is a wider term, and in a wide sense may be said to include not only the mutes, but also σ, λ, r, and ρ. The letter μ, though not belonging to the mutes, is a labial. We may now arrange all the consonants in three classes.

Labials	π	β	ϕ	μ			
Palatals	κ	γ	χ				
Linguals	τ	δ	θ	σ	λ	ν	ρ.

6. **Signs.**—Besides its use to mark the absence of the spiritus asper, the sign ' is also used to indicate the elision of one vowel before another, as $\tau a\hat{v}\tau'$ $\check{\epsilon}\phi\eta$ for $\tau a\hat{v}\tau a$ $\check{\epsilon}\phi\eta$, and to show that two words have been run together, as $\kappa\hat{a}\tau a$ for

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καὶ εἶτα. In the first case it is called apostrophe, in the second coronis.

In writing Greek we use the same marks as in English for diaeresis, the full stop, and the comma; but in Greek there is no note of exclamation, and the colon or semicolon is represented by · as ὥρα· while the English semicolon supplies the place of our note of interrogation, as τί ταῦτα; *what is this?* There are also three signs used to mark accent. In the sentence ἐγὼ ταῦτα λέγω, the accent of the first word is the grave, of the second the circumflex, and of the third the acute. Accents are written to the left of capitals, and on the second vowel of a diphthong, as Ὅμηρος, εὔστομος. It must be understood that all this last paragraph refers only to Greek as now written, and not at all to ancient Greek, which had no system of punctuation, and did not mark accents.

CHAPTER II

ON § VI

7. THE real difficulty of inflexion consists in the collision of the stem and the ending. Vowels collide with vowels, and consonants with consonants to form discordant sounds. Such discordancy is removed by the four methods of contraction, assimilation, dissimilation, and vowel compensation for consonantal loss. Contraction is used in the case of vowels; by the other three methods consonants are brought into harmony.

8. **Contraction.**—The Attic dialect used contraction wherever it was possible, and in a natural way. If you

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know the first part of this Grammar well, you will have no
further difficulty with contraction. But you will have noticed
a few inconsistencies, and some apparent difficulties.   One
striking inconsistency is that in the plural of the first declen-
sion, and in neuter nouns of the second, εα contracts to α
and not to η: as χρυσέας χρυσᾶς; ὄστεα, ὀστᾶ.   In other
cases, as in the third declension, this happens only when
the εα is preceded by a vowel or rho, as ὑγιής, *healthy*,
accusative ὑγιᾶ for ὑγιέα.   In εας, of the accusative plural
of the third declension, we find εα contracted to εις, as πήχεις
for πήχεας, πρέσβεις for πρέσβεας.

In the dual of the third declension in Attic εε becomes η,
as ἄστη, εὐγενῆ.   In the nominative plural this happens only
in masculine nouns in εις, as βασιλῆς for βασιλέες.   It is
true that the broad sound of omicron generally prevails over
other sounds, but in contracted adjectives it disappears alto-
gether before α, η, αι, η; as διπλόα, διπλᾶ; διπλόη, διπλῆ;
διπλόαι, διπλαῖ; διπλόη, διπλῇ.

9. Assimilation.—When two mutes come together, the
latter of which is a dental, the former must be changed to
the same order as the dental.   Before a hard dental the
other mute becomes hard, before a soft dental soft, and
before an aspirate it becomes aspirated ; or, referring to the
table on page 2, the former letter must be changed so as to
be in the same vertical position as the second.   Thus :—

Before τ palatals become κ, labials become π.

| ,, | δ | ,, | ,, | γ, | ,, | β. |
| ,, | θ | ,, | ,, | χ, | ,, | φ. |

It is to assimilation also that the following changes are
due.   Before μ, palatals become γ, labials μ, and dentals s.
When ν comes before a labial it is changed into μ, before a
palatal into γ, and before λ and ρ into λ and ρ.

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

Examples of these changes are—

μέμιγ-ται	to	μέμεκ-ται	τέτριβ-ται	to	τέτριπ-ται
ἐχ-τέος	to	ἐκ-τέος	γέγραφ-ται	to	γέγραπ-ται
πλέκ-δην	to	πλέγ-δην	λείπ-δην	to	λείβ-δην
νύχ-δην	to	νύγ-δην	κρύφ-δην	to	κρύβ-δην
ἐπλέκ-θην	to	ἐπλέχ-θην	ἐπέμπ-θην	to	ἐπέμφ-θην
ἐζεύγ-θην	to	ἐζεύχ-θην	ἐτρίβ-θην	to	ἐτρίφ-θην

πέπλεκ-μαι	to	πέπλεγ-μαι
τέτυχ-μαι	to	τέτυγ-μαι
λέλειπ-μαι	to	λέλειμ-μαι
γραφ-μή	to	γραμ-μή
ἤνυτ-μαι	to	ἤνυσ-μαι
ἴδ-μεν	to	ἴσ-μεν
πέπειθ-μαι	to	πέπεισ-μαι
ἐν-πλέκω	to	ἐμ-πλέκω
ἐν-βάλλω	to	ἐμ-βάλλω
ἐν-φύω	to	ἐμ-φύω
ἐν-μίγνυμι	to	ἐμ-μίγνυμι
ἐν-κρατής	to	ἐγ-κρατής
ἐν-γράφω	to	ἐγ-γράφω
ἐν-χάσκω	to	ἐγ-χάσκω
ἐν-λείπω	to	ἐλ-λείπω
συν-ρέω	to	συρ-ρέω

10. **Dissimilation.**—By this is meant all such changes as θί-θημι into τι-θημι, and λύθη-θι into λύθη-τι. When a dental comes into collision with a dental, the first is changed to sigma, as πέπειθται to πέπεισται. **Elision** may be regarded as dissimilation extended. By elision we understand the

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simple disappearance of one of the discordant letters—as in
λάμπας for λαμπαδς, and ἡγεμόσι for ἡγεμονσι.

Compensatory lengthening.—You already know what
is meant by this. In ὀδοῦσι the second syllable is long by
nature, whereas in ὀδοντ-σι, which must have been its
primitive form, the same syllable is long by position. In
other words, to compensate for the loss of ντ, the vowel-
sound was lengthened. In the case of α, ι, and υ the vowel
simply becomes long instead of short, but ε like ο is
lengthened to a diphthong, except in the dative plural of
the anomalous adjective χαρίεις—see p. 40.

CHAPTER III

On § VII

11. A striking peculiarity in Greek is the dual number.
Very few other languages possess it. In Latin there remain
a few traces of it as in *duo, ambo, octo.* It is properly used
only of things which go in pairs, as, *the ears, the eyes, the
feet,* τὼ ὦτε, τὼ ὀφθαλμώ, τὼ πόδε, or of persons circumstanced
alike, as, τὼ ἀδελφώ, *pair of brothers,* τὼ ἵππω, *span of horses,*
τὼ πόλη, *two cities* in league with one another, or in
some way circumstanced alike. Accordingly it is sometimes
used with a singular verb. Even in cases like those men-
tioned above the place of the dual may always be supplied
by the plural, but in the Attic dialect it occurs very frequently,
and often with δύο or ἄμφω added. Thus we may use either
τὼ τραπέζα or τὼ δύο τραπέζα, for *the two tables.* We may
compare the way in which μικρόν is used with diminutives,
as τὸ μικρὸν παιδάριον, *the little young child.*

I

12. But the dual has not that completeness which the other two numbers have. Substantives have never more than two distinct dual forms—one representing the nominative, vocative, and accusative cases, and the other the genitive and dative. In fact in Attic two forms serve to express all the cases and genders dual of the article, of the demonstrative and relative pronouns, and of all adjectives in ος, η, ον, or ος, ος, ον.

Further, λύοντε, πλέκοντε and like forms are in Attic preferred to λύουσᾱ, πλεκούσᾱ, etc.

13. The Active voice of the verb has no first person Dual, and the first person dual of the middle and passive never occurs in Attic prose or comedy.[1] In the principal tenses of the indicative and in the subjunctive there is only one form for the second and the third persons. The imperative of the middle voice has no distinct form for the third person dual, but uses the plural form instead, e.g., λυσάσθων, let them loose for themselves, or let them two loose for themselves.

Further, even when dual forms did exist, the Greeks often preferred to use a plural verb with a substantive in the dual.

14. Of the cases you must pay special attention to the vocative. The rules for forming the vocative of the first declension hold good in all cases, but Attic writers could also on emergency use the nominative, as ὦ κριτὴς ἄριστε. In the second declension the true vocative is much more frequent than the nominative, except in the case of θεός, which has never its true vocative form. In poetry, however, it is not unusual to find the nominative used for the vocative.

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[1] It occurs in classical Greek only thrice, Hom. Il. xxiii. 485, περιδώμεθον, Soph. El. 950, λελείμμεθον, and Phil. 1079, ὁρμώμεθον. We cannot accept as true Attic such forms as are found only in tragedy, and the fact that in these three cases the metre would allow of the plural casts a doubt on the existence of words differing so little from the plural forms.

Vowels long by nature, except ι, and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

In the third declension it may be set down as a general rule that the nominative may in all cases be used as a vocative. Some words have no vocative form distinct from the nominative, and others, though possessed of a special form, rarely use it.

15. The following rules will help you to form the vocative case :—

(1) Stems which end in a mute preceded by a vowel have no vocative form distinct from the nominative, as φυλακ, λαμπαδ, etc., vocative, φύλαξ, λάμπας.

Exceptions are stems in -ιδ, as Ἄρτεμις (stem Ἀρτεμιδ), vocative, Ἄρτεμι ; τυραννίς (stem, τυραννιδ), vocative, τυραννί, *power ;* παῖς (stem, παιδ, orig. παιδ), vocative, παῖ, *boy.*

(2) Stems ending in nu or rho preceded by a *long* vowel have no vocative distinct from the nominative, as Ἕλλην, *Greek,* θήρ, *wild-beast.*

Exceptions are Ποσειδῶν, vocative, Πόσειδον (stem, Ποσειδων) ; Ἀπόλλων, vocative, Ἄπολλον (stem, Ἀπολλων) ; σωτήρ, *saviour,* vocative, σῶτερ (stem, σωτηρ) ; and sometimes Χάρων, *Charon,* vocative, Χάρον (stem, Χαρων).

(3) Stems ending in nu or rho preceded by a short vowel have no separate vocative form if the last syllable of the nominative is accented, as ἡγεμών, *leader,* vocative, ἡγεμών (stem, ἡγεμον) ; ἀήρ, *air,* vocative, ἀήρ (stem, ἀερ).

The only word in common use which is an exception to this rule is πατήρ, *father,* vocative, πάτερ (stem, πατερ).

(4) But if the last syllable is not accented, these stems occasionally form a vocative, as δαίμων, *deity,* vocative, δαῖμον (stem, δαιμον), μήτηρ, *mother,* vocative, μῆτερ (stem, μητερ) ; ῥήτωρ, *orator,* vocative, ῥῆτορ (stem, ῥητορ). Adjectives, κακοδαίμων, *unfortunate,* vocative, κακόδαιμον (stem, κακοδαιμον) ; τάλας, *wretched,* vocative, τάλαν (stem, ταλαν).

But in these cases the nominative is still very often used

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as a vocative. Thus we may have ὦ μῆτερ, ὦ κύων, ὦ ἀλάσ-
τωρ, ὦ κακοδαίμων, ὦ τάλας, ὦ μέλας, as well as ὦ μῆτερ, ὦ
κύον, ὦ ἄλαστορ, ὦ κακόδαιμον, ὦ τάλαν, ὦ μέλαν.

(5) Stems ending in ντ have occasionally a vocative, but
by no means often. The nominative form, except in a few
words, is far the more common of the two. Thus Homer
uses Αἶαν as the vocative of Αἴας (stem, Αἴαντ), whereas
Attic writers invariably prefer the nominative form Αἴας.
On the other hand γέρων, *old man* (stem, γεροντ), generally
forms a vocative γέρον.

Adjectives are as uncertain as substantives; thus χάριεν,
O graceful one (stem, χαριεντ), is occasionally found; but ὦ
χαρίεις is the more common.

Participles of the third declension have never a vocative
form.

(6) In stems ending in diphthongs, the vocative is gener-
ally distinct from the nominative, being the pure stem, as
ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὦ γραῦ, but even in this case the nominative
would not be wrong.

(7) In soft vowel stems the nominative is sometimes pre-
ferred, sometimes the true vocative. Thus πόλι does occur,
but πόλις is far more common. So ὦ σύνεσις, or ὦ σύνεσι;
ὦ ἰχθύ, or ὦ ἰχθύς, etc.

In the case of adjectives, the nominative is the more often
found, as ὦ γλυκύς.

(8) Stems which elide sigma, as Δημοσθενες, generally
form a vocative, as ὦ Δημόσθενες (nominative, Δημοσθένης).
In the case of adjectives the feminine and masculine have the
same form, as ὦ δυστυχὲς ἄνερ, ὦ δυστυχὲς γύναι, *O unhappy
man, O unhappy woman.* But the nominative is also fre-
quently used, as ὦ δυστυχὴς ἄνερ, ὦ δυστυχὴς γύναι.

For masculine vocative, μέγας, *great,* generally used the
nominative, as ὦ μέγας αἰθήρ, but μέγα is found once or

twice. μεγάλε, which occurs once in Aeschylus, is probably a licence.

In short there is no limit in Greek to the use of the nominative for the vocative. We may have ὦ ταλάντατος, ὦ Ἄρης, ὦ γυνή, ὦ κριτής, or any other nominative form

CHAPTER IV

ON § VII (3)

GENDER

16. THE gender of Greek substantives is ascertained sometimes by their meaning, sometimes by their form.

As in English, so in Greek, difference in sex may be expressed in different ways. In some cases distinct words are used, as ὁ ἀνήρ, ἡ γυνή, *the man, the woman ;* ὁ πατήρ, ἡ μήτηρ, *the father, the mother ;* ὁ υἱός, ἡ θυγάτηρ, *the son, the daughter ;* in others the distinction is made by means of termination, as ὁ λέων, ἡ λέαινα, *the lion, the lioness ;* ὁ δεσπότης, ἡ δεσπότις, *the master, the mistress ;* in others again the same form serves both genders, as ὁ, ἡ θεός, *the god,* ὁ, ἡ μάρτυς, *the witness,* ὁ, ἡ παῖς, *the child.*

17. Of the names of beasts, most are common, as ὁ, ἡ κύων, ὁ, ἡ ἵππος, ὁ, ἡ βοῦς; but it occasionally happens that a word signifying an animal with sex has grammatically only one gender, as ὁ δελφίς, *dolphin,* ὁ λαγώς, *hare,* ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *fox,* ἡ χελιδών, *swallow.* In such cases the gender when necessary was expressed by the words ἄρρην and θῆλυς, as ὁ θῆλυς λαγώς, *the doe-hare,* ὁ θῆλυς δελφίς, *the she-dolphin,* ἡ ἄρρην χελιδών, *the male-swallow,* ἡ ἄρρην ἀλώπηξ, *the dog fox.*

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18. Besides the names of masculine beings, Masculine are the names of all winds and months, and of most rivers; as ὁ Γαμηλιών, *the (month) Gamelion*, ὁ βορρᾶς, *the north wind*, ὁ Ἰλισός, *the (river) Ilissus*. The reason probably is that the Greek words for river, wind, and month—ποταμός, ἄνεμος, μήν—are all masculine.

Exceptions.—Diminutives are neuter, even when they signify males; as, τὸ ἀνθρώπιον, *the manikin.* τὸ ἀνδράποδον, *the slave*, is also neuter.

A few names of rivers are feminine. Of these the most notable are the fabulous streams ἡ Λήθη, and ἡ Στύξ.

Most names of mountains are masculine, but those ending in -ον are neuter, and in -η feminine. A few others are also feminine, as ἡ Πάρνης.

19. Feminine are the names of females, of lands, islands, cities, trees, and plants, and of abstract words, as ἡ Ἀφροδίτη. *Aphrodite*, ἡ γυνή, *woman*, ἡ Λεόντιον, *Leontion*, ἡ Γλυκέριον, *Glycerium*, ἡ Ἀττική, *Attica*, ἡ Κέως, *the (island) Ceōs*, ἡ Λακεδαίμων, *the (city) Lacedaemon*, ἡ πίτυς, *the pine*, ἡ δικαιοσύνη, *justice*.

Exceptions.—Diminutives are neuter even when they signify females, as τὸ γύναιον, *the little woman.* Of names of countries, Ἑλλήσποντος is masculine, and Δέλτα neuter, the former being really Ἕλλης πόντος and the other the name of a letter of the alphabet.

Of the names of islands, those in -ον are neuter.

Of the names of cities, there are many which are not feminine. Of these the most common are τὸ Ἄργος, τὸ Ἴλιον, τὰ Ἄβδηρα, οἱ Δελφοί.

Of the names of trees and plants masculine are φοῖνιξ, *palm*, φελλός, *cork*, κιττός, *ivy*, and some others; neuter are those ending in -ον and -ι, as πράσον, *leek*, πέπερι, *pepper*.

20. Neuter are the names of most fruits, of the letters, the

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infinitive used substantively, and every word when referred to merely as a word; as τὸ μῆλον, *the apple*, τὸ σῖγμα, *sigma*, τὸ γυνή, *the* (word) *woman*, τό ζῆν, *life*.

21. First Declension, masculine are all substantives which end in ας or ης; feminine all in α, η.

22. Second Declension, masculine are all substantives which end in ος, ως; neuter those in ον, ων.

Exceptions.—All words in ον, ων are neuter, except the names of women, as ἡ Γλυκέριον; but there are many words in ος which are feminine. The most important you have learned on page 9. Others are :—

κέρκος, *tail*.
μήρινθος, *cord*.

τρίβος, *footpath*.
ἀμαξιτός, *carriage-road*.
κάπετος, *ditch*.
} like κέλευθος, ἀτραπός, ὁδός, τάφρος.

κῑβωτός, *chest*.
χηλός, *coffer*.
κάρδοπος, *kneading-trough*.
πύελος, *bathing-tub*.
λήκυθος, *oil-flask*.
πρόχους (οος), *ewer*.
ἄκατος, *boat*.
} things *hollow*, like ληνός, σορός, γνάθος, κάμῑνος.

σμάραγδος, *emerald*.
σάπφειρος, *lapis lazuli*.
μίλτος, *ochre*.
ἄσφαλτος, *bitumen*.
ἤλεκτρος, *amber*.
ἄμμος, *sand*.
} names of *earths* and *stones*, like ψῆφος, ψάμμος, πλίνθος, σποδός, βάσανος.

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ψάμαθος, *sand.*
ἄσβολος, *soot.*
βῶλος, *clod.*
ὕαλος, *glass.*   } names of earths and stones.
κόπρος, *dung.*
γύψος, *chalk.*
And others.

NOTE.—ὁ λίθος, *stone,* but ἡ λίθος of some particular stone, like the diamond; ὁ κρύσταλλος, *ice,* ἡ κρίσταλλος, *crystal.*

Other words are merely feminine adjectives, the substantives originally attached to them having dropped off; as—

> ἡ αὔλειος (θύρᾱ), *the house-door.*
> ἡ διάλεκτος (φωνή), *dialect.*
> ἡ σύγκλητος (ἐκκλησία), *senate.*
> ἡ διάμετρος (γραμμή), *diameter.*
> ἡ ἄνυδρος (χώρᾱ), *desert.*
> ἡ βάρβαρος (γῆ), *foreign land.*
> ἡ περίχωρος (γῆ), *neighbourhood.*

23. Third Declension.—Masculine are :—

(1) All substantives in ᾱν, ᾱς (gen. αντος) and ευς.

(2) All substantives in ην and ηρ, except the poetical words ἡ φρήν (gen. φρενός), *spirit,* ἡ κήρ, *doom,* and τὸ κῆρ, *heart.*

(3) All substantives in ης except ἐσθής (gen. ἐσθῆτος), *raiment,* and abstract nouns in της, as ταχυτής (gen. ταχυτῆτος), *speed.*

(4) All substantives in ειρ and ους, except ἡ χείρ (gen. χειρός), *hand,* and τὸ οὖς (gen. ὠτός), *ear.*

(5) All substantives in ων (gen. ωνος and οντος), ωρ and

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ωs (gen. ωτος and ωος), except τὸ ὕδωρ (gen. ὕδατος), *water*, and τὸ φῶς (gen. φωτός), *light*, and the rare words ἡ κώδων (gen. κώδωνος), *bell*, and τὸ σκῶρ (gen. σκατός), *dirt*.

24. ♦Feminine are :—

(1)♦ All substantives in αυς, ως, (gen. ους) and ας (gen. αδος).

(2) All substantives in εις and ις except ὁ ὄφις (gen. ὄφεως) *snake*, and the rare words ὁ κτείς, (gen. κτενός) *comb*, ὁ δελφίς (gen. δελφῖνος) *dolphin*, and ὁ ἔχις (gen. ἔχεως) *adder*.

(3) All substantives in υς except ὁ βότρυς (gen. βότρυος) *grapecluster*, ὁ ἰχθύς (gen. ἰχθύος) *fish*, ὁ μῦς (gen. μυός) *mouse*? ὁ στάχυς (gen. στάχυος) *ear of corn*, ὁ νέκυς (gen. νέκυος) *dead body*, ὁ πῆχυς (gen. πήχεως) *fore-arm*, and ὁ πέλεκυς (gen. πελέκεως) *axe*.

(4) All substantives in ων (gen. ονος) except ὁ ἄκμων, *anvil ;* ὁ κανών *rule ;* and ὁ κίων, *pillar*.

25. Neuter are :—

(1) All substantives in α, αν, ι, εν, ες, ον, ορ, ος, υ.

(2) All substantives in αρ, ας, (gen. ατος or ως) except the rare words ὁ ψάρ (gen. ψᾱρός) *starling*, and ὁ λᾶς (gen. λᾶος) *stone*.

26. Substantives in ξ are partly masculine, partly feminine ; those in ψ are masculine, with the exceptions of ἡ λαῖλαψ, *hurricane* (gen. λαίλαπος); ἡ φλέψ, *vein* (gen. φλεβός) ; ἡ χέρνιψ, *water for the hands* (gen. χέρνιβος) ; and the defective ἡ ὄψ, *voice*.

CHAPTER V

ACCENTUATION

27. OF the three marks of accent mentioned on p. 110 the grave is not written in Greek except when it represents a subdued acute. Thus in the sentence οὗτος ἔδησε τὸν ἵππον (*he tied the horse*), the word τόν has the grave accent simply because there is no pause immediately after it sufficient to allow of its receiving the full force of the acute. But οὗτος, ἔδησε, and ἵππον have really the grave accent on those syllables not already accented, and might be written οὗτὸς, ἔδησὲ, ἵππὸν.

28. The acute can stand upon any one of the three last, the circumflex upon either of the two last syllables. A word is called oxytone, perispomenon, or barytone, according as the last syllable has the acute, the circumflex, or neither. A word having the acute upon the last syllable but one is called paroxytone, upon the last but two proparoxytone; *e.g.*, ἵππος is paroxytone, ἔδησε proparoxytone. A word having the circumflex upon the last syllable but one is called properispomenon, as οὗτος.

29. The acute may be on long or short syllables, the circumflex only on such syllables as are long by nature.

The acute accent can be on the last syllable but two only if the last is short, as εὔμορφος, but not εὔμορφου.

The circumflex can be on the last but one only if the last be short by nature, as σῦκον, but not σῦκου.

The diphthongs αι and οι are treated as short, as ἄνθρωποι, μοῦσαι, and if the last syllable is long by position it does not prevent the preceding syllable from having the circumflex.

A last syllable but one when long by nature, if accented

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at all, must have the circumflex whenever the last syllable is short by nature, as ἦγον, not ἤγον, γιγαῖκες, not γυναῖκες.

Exceptions like ὥστε are only apparent. See *infra*, § 35 (4) *Obs.*

30. The accent of a word is altered by the changes which a word undergoes in inflexion, contraction, etc.

No syllable requires an accent from the mere fact of contraction.

A contracted final syllable has the circumflex if the first of the uncontracted syllables was accented, as, τιμάει, τιμᾷ, χρύσεοι, χρῦσοῦ; but the acute if the last was accented, as γεγαώς, γεγώς.

31. When an oxytone word undergoes elision, if a preposition or a conjunction, it loses its accent altogether, but in all other cases throws it back upon the previous syllable, as παρ' ἐμοῦ for παρὰ ἐμοῦ, οὐδ' ἐγώ for οὐδὲ ἐγώ, but δείν' ἔπη (for δεινὰ ἔπη).

32. In the case of crasis, the accent of the first word disappears, as τἀγαθά for τὰ ἀγαθά. But if the second word is paroxytone, and its accented syllable becomes through crasis long by nature, that syllable acquires the circumflex, as τἄργα for τὰ ἔργα.

33. When placed after the word to which they belong all dissyllabic prepositions except ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, throw their accent back on to their first syllable, as κακῶν ἄπο for ἀπὸ κακῶν.

34. As in Latin we find some words which always adhere to the word which precedes them, so in Greek there are certain words which have so little individuality that they throw their accent on to the preceding word. These Greek equivalents of the Latin *-que, ne*, etc., are called *Enclitics*, and are as follows :—

(1) All the forms of the indefinite pronoun τις, τι (see

p. 60), and the indefinite adverbs ποὺ, ποί, πῃ, πως, ποθεν, πω, ποτε.

(2) The particles γε, τε, νυν, περ, τοι, and δε (meaning *towards*, and always attached to the preceding word).

(3) Of the personal pronouns the forms με, μου, μοι,͵ and also (unless emphatic, or after a preposition) σε, σου, σοι, ἑ, οἱ, σφε, σφιν, σφισι(ν).

(4) The present indicative of εἰμί (except in the second person singular), unless it be emphatic, or stand at the beginning of a clause, or follow ἀλλά, οὐκ, μή, εἰ, ὡς, καί, τοῦτο. In these cases ἔστι is always paroxytone, as ἔστι γὰρ τοῦτο, μεῖζον οὐκ ἔστι κακόν, etc.

35. Enclitics throw their accent back on the preceding word in the following way :—

(1) A preceding oxytone does not subdue its accent to the grave, as καλόν τι, *something beautiful*.

(2) After a perispome the accent of the enclitic is entirely lost, as καλῶς τε, *and beautifully*.

(3) After a paroxytone, enclitics of one syllable lose their accent, enclitics of two syllables retain their accent on their last syllable, as, λόγος τις, *a certain speech*, but λόγοι τινές, *some speeches*.

(4) Proparoxytones and properispomes receive from a following enclitic an additional accent on their last syllable, as, δεῖξόν μοι, *show me ;* ἄνθρωπός τις, *a certain man.*

Observation.—By these rules are explained such apparent exceptions to § 29 as ὥστε for ὥς τε, ὥσπερ for ὥς περ, etc.

(5) When several enclitics follow one another each throws its accent upon the preceding, as εἴ τίς μοί φησί ποτε, *If any one ever says to me.*

36. Certain words have no accent. These are :—

(1) Of the article the forms ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.

(2) The prepositions ἐν, εἰς or ἐς, ὡς, ἐκ or ἐξ.

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(3) The conjunctions εἰ and ὡς.

(4) The negative οὐ, οὐκ, or οὐχ.

These may be accented, but only when they are at the end of a sentence or precede an enclitic, as φῂς ἢ οὔ; *do you say so or not?* οὔ φησι, *he denies.*

37. The accent of words changes with inflection. In regard to substantives and adjectives, the principal rule is—Knowing the accent of the nominative singular, accent the other cases on the same syllable if the last syllable permits; otherwise accent the following syllable. Exceptions to this rule will be given as they occur.

38. But verbs throw their accent as far back as the last syllable permits, with this reservation, that in compound verbs the accent must not precede the augment, λύομεν λελύκαμεν, ἐλέλυντο, but παρέσχον, not πάρεσχον, παρεῖχον not πάρειχον.

The main exceptions to this rule are these :—

(1) Accented on the penult, the first aorist active infinitive, the second aorist middle infinitive, the perfect middle infinitive and participle, τιμῆσαι, πιθέσθαι, λελύσθαι, λελυμένος.

(2) Oxytone are the second aorist participle active; participles in εις, ους, ῦς, ως, and *present* participles in -ᾱς, as πιθών, λυθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, λελυκώς, ἱστάς (but λύσᾱς).

(3). Perispomena are the second aorist active infinitive, and (except in verbs compounded with a dissyllabic preposition) the second person singular, second aorist imperative middle, as πιθεῖν, πιθοῦ, προδοῦ, but παραλάβου.

Observation 1.—Participles in their inflexion are accented as nouns, not as verbs.

Observation 2.—The diphthongs αι and οι are in the optative mood regarded as long, not as short.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

CHAPTER VI

§§X.—XVII

FIRST DECLENSION

39. OF the words you have already learned, Ἑρμῆς is really a contracted form of an older Ἑρμέας. There are also a few feminine nouns contracted in the same way, as συκῆ, *fig-tree*, for συκέα.

N. V.	συκῆ
A.	συκῆν.
G.	συκῆς.
D.	συκῇ

But a few contract the εα into α, which they retain throughout, as μνᾶ, *mina (a sum of money)*, for μνέα; βορρᾶς, *north wind*, for βορέας.

N.	μνᾶ.	βορρᾶς.
V.	μνᾶ.	βορρᾶ.
A.	μνᾶν.	βορρᾶν.
G.	μνᾶς.	βορρᾶ.
D.	μνᾷ.	βορρᾷ.

The plural is always the same whether for masculine or feminine, for contracted or uncontracted nouns.

40. The dative plural was originally formed by adding ισι to the stem, as, stem τῑμα, dative plural τῑμα-ισι, and this longer form you will find in Attic poetry, and occasionally in elevated prose.

The genitive plural was formed by adding -ων to the stem, as τῑμά-ων, which became by contraction τῑμῶν. It is due to this fact that all nouns of the first declension have

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the circumflex on the last syllable of their genitive plural.
Adjectives do not follow this rule, and ‡two rare substantives
are exceptions, namely, χρήστης, *a usurer*, χρήστων, and
ἐτησίας, *trade-winds*, ἐτησίων.

41.   *additional examples for practice.*

FEMININE

θύρᾱ, *door.*	δόξα, *opinion.*	μάχη, *fight.*
ἡμέρᾱ, *day.*	τράπεζα, *table.*	τροφή, *nurture.*
μοῖρα, *fate.*	ἄκανθα, *thorn.*	ψῡχή, *soul.*
γέφῡρα, *bridge.*	μέριμνα, *care.*	πύλη, *gate.*
μάχαιρα, *sword.*	θεράπαινα, *handmaid.*	λύπη, *pain.*
φιλίᾱ, *friendship.*	λέαινα, *lioness.*	κλΐνη, *bed.*
εὔνοια, *goodwill.*	δίψα, *thirst.*	ἀρέτη, *virtue.*
παιδεία, *education.*	χλαῖνα, *cloak.*	μορφή, *form.*
στρατεία, *expedition.*	δίαιτα, *way of life.*	κώμη, *village.*

MASCULINE

Λοξίᾱς, *Loxias.*	τεχνΐτης, *artificer.*
προδότης, *traitor.*	εὐεργέτης, *benefactor.*
ποιητής, *poet.*	λῃστής, *robber.*
μαθητής, *scholar.*	ὁπλΐτης, *heavy-armed soldier.*
στρατιώτης, *soldier.*	βουλευτής, *councillor.*
δεσπότης, *master.*	ἀθλητής, *champion.*

CONTRACTED

γῆ, *earth.*   'Αθηνᾶ (*the goddess*) *Athena*

42. If you examine the above examples you will find—
(1) That α remains in the nominative singular after ε, ι,
ρ, ΄σ, ζ, ξ, ψ, ττ, λλ, and in the feminine designation αινα,

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the circumflex accent.*

Exceptions are κόρη, *girl;* the rare word κόρρη, *temple (of the head);* and the poetical ἔρση, *dew.*

(2) That after all other letters, whether vowels or consonants, *a* is changed to η. Exceptions are στοά, *colonnade;* χροά, *colour,* τόλμα, *boldness,* δίαιτα, *way of life;* ἔχιδνα, *adder,* and the poetical μέριμνα, *care.*

SECOND DECLENSION

43. The dative plural was originally formed by adding ισι to the stem, as λόγο-ισι. This longer form you will find in Attic poetry, and sometimes even in prose.

44.   *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ πόνος, *labour*	τὸ μέτρον, *measure.*
χρόνος, *time.*	δεῖπνον, *dinner.*
δῆμος, *people.*	πεδίον, *plain.*
οἶκος, *house.*	δῶρον, *present.*
πλοῦτος, *wealth.*	ζυγόν, *yoke.*
ὀφθαλμός, *eye.*	τόξον, *bow.*
ἵππος, *horse.*	χωρίον, *place.*
ἀριθμός, *number.*	πτερόν, *wing.*
ποταμός, *river.*	ἱμάτιον, *cloak.*
πόλεμος, *war.*	

For feminine nouns, see page 119, § 22.

CONTRACTED

ὁ ῥοῦς, *stream.*	ὁ θυγατριδοῦς, *daughter's son.*
νοῦς, *mind.*	τὸ κανοῦν, *basket.*
χρῦσοχοῦς, *goldsmith.*	

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In these contracted words there are some irregularities of accent, namely—

(1) The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual are made oxytone, contrary to § 30.

(2) Compound words have the accent on the last syllable but one, contrary to § 30; as, εἴσπλῳ for εἰσπλόῳ.

ATTIC DECLENSION.

45. The forms like νεώς have been called Attic. Additional examples are—

> ὁ λαγώς, *hare.*
> λεώς, *people.*
> Ἄθως, *Mount Athos.*
> Μίνως, *Minos.*
> ἡ ἅλως, *threshing-floor.*
> Κέως, *Ceos (island).*
> Κώς, *Cos (island).*
> ἕως, *dawn.*

Of these words all but λεώς may have their accusative irregular in omega, and ἕως always has; as λαγών or λαγώ, but λεών and ἕω.

46. The accentuation is irregular : (1) εω passes as one syllable as regards accent ; (2) in the genitive and dative the last syllable when accented has the acute, in violation of the rule that, *In genitives and datives of all numbers a long final syllable when accented takes the circumflex.*

CHAPTER VII

§§ XVIII. ff

THIRD DECLENSION

47. Words belonging to this Declension violate the general rules of accentuation in this, that words of one syllable accentuate the genitive and dative of all numbers on the case-ending, as ποῦς, *foot;* ποδός, ποδί, ποδοῖν, ποδῶν, ποσί.

Exceptions to this are—

(1) The common words οὖς, n. *ear;* παῖς, ὁ, ἡ, *boy* or *girl;* and φῶς, n. *light;* together with the rare or poetical words δᾷς, f. *torch;* φώς, f. *blister;* δμώς, m. *thrall;* θώς, m. and f. *jackal;* Τρώς, m. *Trojan.* These are all paroxytones in the genitive and dative dual and in the genitive plural. The adjective πᾶς has the same peculiarity, παντός, παντί; but πάντων.

(2) Monosyllabic participles accent the genitive and dative of all numbers on the last syllable but one, as δούς, *giving,* gen. δόντος; ὤν, *being,* gen. ὄντος.

PALATAL AND LABIAL STEMS

48.   *Additional examples for practice*

STEMS IN κ.	STEMS IN γ.
ὁ θώραξ, *breastplate,* st. θωρᾱκ.	ὁ ὄρτυξ, *quail,* st. ὀρτυγ.
κόραξ, *raven,* st. κορακ.	τέττιξ, *grasshopper,* st. τεττῑγ.
σφήξ, *wasp,* st. σφηκ.	
κῆρυξ, *herald,* st. κηρῡκ.	ἡ φλόξ, *flame,* st. φλογ.
ἡ σάρξ, *flesh,* st. σαρκ.	πτέρυξ, *wing,* st. πτερυγ.
	σάλπιγξ, *trumpet,* st. σαλπιγγ.

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STEMS IN π.

ἡ λαῖλαψ, *hurricane*, st. λαιλαπ.

ὁ κώνωψ, *gnat*, st. κωνωπ.

STEMS IN β.

Stems in χ are rare.

There are no stems in φ except κατηλιφ, nom. κατῆλιψ, defective, and of uncertain meaning.

ὁ Ἄραψ, *Arab*, st. Ἀραβ.

ἡ χέρνιψ, *water for the hands*, st. χερνιβ.

Observation.—ἀλώπηξ, f. *fox*, κῆρυξ and φοῖνιξ, *palm tree*, from ἀλωπεκ, κηρῡκ and φοινῑκ, are anomalous, the stem vowel being in the first case lengthened, in the others shortened to form the nominative. The stem τριχ, f. *hair*, forms a nominative singular θρίξ, and a dative plural θριξί(ν).

STEMS IN DENTALS

49.   *Additional examples for practice*

STEMS IN τ.

ὁ ἱδρώς, *sweat*, ἱδρωτ.
    κέλης, *riding horse*, st. κελητ.
λέβης, *caldron*, st. λεβητ.
Κρής, *Cretan*, st. Κρητ.
ἡ ἐσθής, *raiment*, st. ἐσθητ.
    χάρις, *favour*, st. χαριτ.
    βραδυτής, *slowness*, st. βραδυτητ.
    νύξ, *night*, st. νυκτ.
ὁ ὄνομα, *name*, st. ὀνοματ.

STEMS IN δ.   OXYTONE.

ἡ σφραγίς, *seal*, st. σφραγιδ.
    ἐλπίς, *hope*, st. ἐλπιδ.
    χλαμύς, *cloak*, st. χλαμυδ.

STEMS IN δ.   NOT OXYTONE.

ἡ Ἄρτεμις, *Artemis*, st. Ἀρτεμιδ.
    πολῖτις, *free woman*, st. πολῖτιδ.
    ἀνδρωνῖτις, *men's chamber*, st. ἀνδρωνῖτιδ.

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STEMS IN τ.   STEMS IN δ.   NOT OXYTONE.

τὸ χρῆμα, *thing,* st. χρηματ.   ἡ ὑπηρέτις,   *handmaid,*   st.
  κῦμα, *wave,* st. κῦματ.   ὑπηρετιδ.

                                  πρεσβῦτις, *old woman,* st.
                                      πρεσβῦτιδ.

There is one neuter stem in ιτ, namely, μέλι, *honey,* gen.
μέλιτος, dat. μέλιτι.

DENTAL STEMS IN ντ

50   *Additional examples for practice*

          ὁ ἐλέφας, *elephant,* st. ἐλεφαντ.
          ἱμάς, *thong,* st. ἱμαντ.
          γίγας, *giant,* st. γιγαντ.
          ἀνδριάς, *statue,* st. ἀνδριαντ.
          δράκων, *dragon,* st. δρακοντ.
          θεράπων, *servant,* st. θεραποντ.
          Ξενοφῶν, *Xenophon,* st. Ξενοφωντ.

STEMS IN DENTAL NU

51.   *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ αἰών, *age,* st. αιων.   ὁ αὐχήν, *neck,* st. αὐχεν.
ἀμπελών, *vineyard,* st. ἀμ-   λιμήν, *haven,* st. λιμεν.
  πελων.   ὁ, ἡ ἀλεκτρυών, *cock, hen,*
κλών, *twig,* st. κλων.   st. ἀλεκτρυον.
λειμών, *meadow,* st. λειμων.   ὁ, ἡ γείτων, *neighbour,* st.
χειμών, *winter,* st. χειμων.   γειτον.
παιάν, *battle-song,* st. παιᾱν.   ὁ κανών, *rule,* st. κανον.
μήν, *month,* st. μην.   ἡ χιών, *snow,* st. χιον.
Τῑτάν, *Titan,* st. Τῑτᾱν.   ἡ ἀκτίς, *ray,* st. ἀκτῑν.
                                  ὠδίς, *pang,* st. ὠδῑν.

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*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

52. The words Ποσειδῶν, Ἀπόλλων not only shorten their stem in the vocative, but also form their accusative from a stem without nu, as Ποσειδῶ, Ἀπόλλω. The forms Ἀπόλλωνα and Ποσειδῶνα are poetical and very rare. · The accent is drawn back in the vocatives Ἄπολλον and Πόσειδον, and in a few others, as.Ἀγάμεμνον.

STEMS IN LIQUID RHO

53. *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ ζωστήρ, *girdle*, st. ζωστηρ.   ὁ ἀήρ, *air (no plural)* st. ἀερ.
φώρ, *thief*, st. φωρ.   πράκτωρ, *tax-gatherer*, st.
πάνθηρ, *panther*, st. παν-   πρακτορ.
  θηρ.   αἰθήρ, *ether (no plural)* st.
Κάρ, *Curian*, st. Κᾱρ.   αἰθερ.
  οἰκήτωρ, *colonist*, st. οἰκη-
  τορ.

ὁ ἀστήρ, *star*, is declined like αἰθήρ, but the dative plural is ἀστράσι(ν) by metathesis.

STEMS IN NARROW VOWELS

54. *Additional examples for practice*

ἡ φύσις, *nature*, st. φυσι.   ὁ μῦς, *mouse*, st. μυ.
ποίησις, *making*, st. ποι-   βότρυς, *grape-cluster*, st.
  ησι.   βοτρυ.
δύναμις, *power*, st. δυναμι.   στάχυς, *ear of corn*, st.
ὕβρις, *insolence*, st. ὑβρι.   σταχυ.
στάσις, *faction*, st. στασι.   ἰχθύς, *fish*, st. ἰχθῡ.
ὁ μάντις, *seer*, st. μαντι.   ἡ δρῦς, *oak tree*, st. δρῡ.
  ὀφρῦς, *brow*, st. ὀφρῡ.

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56. Like πῆχυς are declined, ὁ πέλεκυς, *axe ;* πρέσβυς, *old man ;* and the plural of ἡ ἔγχελυς, *eel.*

N. πέλεκυς.	N. A. πελέκη	N. πελέκεις.
A. πέλεκυν.		A. πελέκεις.
G. πελέκεως.	G. D. πελεκέοιν	G. πελέκεων.
D. πελέκει.		D. πελέκεσι(ν).

N. πρέσβυς.	N. A. πρέσβη	N. πρέσβεις.
V. πρέσβυ		V. πρέσβεις.
A. πρέσβυν.		A. πρέσβεις.
G. πρέσβεως	G. D. πρεσβέοιν	G. πρέσβεων.
D. πρέσβει.		D. πρέσβεσι(ν).

The singular is only used in poetry, but the dual and plural have in prose the meaning of *ambassadors,* for the singular of which πρεσβευτής is used.

N. ἔγχελυς.	ἐγχέλεις.
A. ἔγχελυν.	ἐγχέλεις.
G. ἐγχέλυος.	ἐγχέλεων.
D. ἐγχέλυι	ἐγχέλεσιν.

Observe the fact that the long final syllable in the genitive singular and plural of soft vowel stems does not prevent the accent from being on the antepenult.

57. Neuters of this class are very rare, ἄστυ being the only fully-declined word in common use. The genitive of ἄστυ is generally given as ἄστεος, but ἄστεως is the only form found in stone records and though there are many lines in poetry which require ἄστεως, there are none in which ἄστεος must be read. Other words, like νᾶπυ, *mustard,* only occur in the nominative and accusative singular. There are in Attic no neuters ending in iota.

STEMS IN ευ

59.   *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ ἱππεύς, *horseman.*
ἱερεύς, *priest.*
γραφεύς, *painter.*
Εὐβοεύς, *Euboean.*
Πειραεύς, *Piraeus (no plural).*
Ἐρετριεύς, *dweller in Eretria.*

60. The accusative plural of masculine stems in ευ ought not to be contracted to -εις or ης. The contracted form does not occur in stone records or in Attic comedy—the only true criteria. It is possible that Xenophon used it, but he often sins against his native tongue.

STEMS IN OMICRON AND OMEGA

61. Words from stems in omicron have naturally no plural, and Γοργώ, which has, forms its plural from the stem Γοργον.

Λητώ, *Leto.* st. Λητο.   πάτρως, *paternal uncle.* st. πατρω.
ἠχώ, *echo.* st. ἠχο.   μήτρως, *maternal uncle.* st. μητρω.
Ἰώ, *Io.* st. Ἰο.

STEMS WHICH ELIDE SIGMA

62. Proper names in -κλέης contract in all cases, and doubly in the dative singular, as Ἡρακλέης, *Heracles (the hero).*

N.   Ἡρακλῆς.
V.   Ἡρακλεῖς.
A.   Ἡρακλέᾱ.
G.   Ἡρακλέους.
D.   Ἡρακλεῖ.

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63. When proper names like Δημοσθένης require a plural, they take the first declension forms, as οἱ Ἀριστοφάναι in Plato, *Sympos.* 218, B.

64.　　　　*Additional examples for practice.*

> ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates.*
> Σοφοκλῆς, *Sophocles.*
> τὸ ὄρος, *mountain.*
> ἄνθος, *flower.*
> ψεῦδος, *lie.*
> ἔθνος, *nation.*
> τεῖχος, *wall*

CHAPTER VIII

§§ xxx, ff.

65. THERE are also some contracted adjectives with only two terminations, as εὔνους, εὔνουν, *well-disposed*, εὔπνους, *airy*, εὔρρους, *fluent*. They have this peculiarity, that they do not contract their nominative or accusative plural neuter, *e.g.*, εὔπλοα, εὔπνοα, εὔρροα.

66. Like ἵλεως are declined ἀγήρως, *exempt from old age*, ἀξιόχρεως, *substantial*, and a few others, among which are the compounds of πλέως, *full*, as ἀνάπλεως, περίπλεως, ἔμπλεως. The neuter plural is very rare. Plato has ἵλεα as neuter plural nominative of ἵλεως. The simple πλέως is itself irregular.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL	
n.	πλέως.	πλέα.	πλέων.	πλέῳ	πλέαι. πλέα.
a.	πλέων.	πλέᾱν.	πλέων.	πλέως.	πλέᾱς. πλέα.
g.	πλέω.	πλέᾱς.	πλέω.	πλέων.	πλέων. πλέων.
d.	πλέῳ.	πλέᾳ.	πλέῳ.	πλέως.	πλέαις. πλέως.

For σῶς, *safe*, see *infra*, p. 140, § 74.

67. Like ἡδύς are declined γλυκύς, *sweet;* εὐρύς, *broad;* βραχύς, *short;* ταχύς, *swift;* θῆλυς, *feminine;* and others.

Unlike substantives, adjectives do not contract εα : as ἄστη, but ἡδέα.

The compounds of πῆχυς are exceptions to this rule, as διπήχη, τριπήχη, etc., not διπήχεα, τριπήχεα.

Like μέλας is declined τάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν, *wretched.*

68. The adjective χαρίεις is anomalous in retaining σσ in its feminine forms in Attic writers. The feminine of φωνήεις is not found in Attic, but the feminine substantive μελιτοῦττα, *honey-cake*, is really the contracted feminine of μελιτόεις, as πλακοῦς, *flat-cake* is the contracted masculine of πλακόεις. The class is altogether rare in pure Attic though in other dialects it is not uncommon, *e.g.*, νιφόεις *snowy;* τιμήεις, *precious;* ὑλήεις, *wooded;* πτερόεις, *winged.*

69. In adjectives like εὐγενής, if the ης of the nominative is preceded by a vowel, εα contracts to α, not to η, as ὑγιής, *healthy* (stem ὑγιεσ).

	SINGULAR			PLURAL	
n.	ὑγιής.	ὑγιές.	n.a.v.	ὑγιεῖς.	ὑγιᾶ.
v.		ὑγιές.	g.		ὑγιῶν.
a.	ὑγιᾶ.	ὑγιές.	d.		ὑγιέσι.
g.		ὑγιοῦς.		DUAL	
d.		ὑγιεῖ.	n.a.v.	ὑγιῆ.	
			g.d.	ὑγιοῖν.	

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Barytone adjectives have the accent in the genitive plural on the last syllable but one, contrary to p. 123, § 30, as συνήθων for συνηθέων.

70.   *Additional examples for practice*

σαφής, *clear.*	εὐώδης, *fragrant.*
εὐτελής, *cheap.*	ἐπιφανής, *notable.*
αὐθάδης, *self-willed.*	εὐήθης, *simple.*
αὐτάρκης, *self-sufficient.*	ἐνδεής, *deficient in.*
εὐφυής, *well-made.*	ὑποδεής, *inferior.*
τριήρης, *triply-fitted.*	εὐδαίμων, *prosperous.*
ἡδίων, *sweeter.*	πλείων, *more.*

Of these τριήρης is only used in the feminine (sc. ναῦς, *a trireme*), and πλείων is, as stone records show, somewhat irregular, retaining ει before long vowels or diphthongs only and showing ε before short vowels.

The forms with the diphthong are however used in poetry when required by the metre.

SINGULAR

n.	πλείων.	πλέον, πλεῖν.
a.	πλέονα, πλείω.	πλέον, πλεῖν.
g.	πλέονος.	
d.	πλέονι.	

PLURAL

n.	πλέονες, πλείους.	πλέονα, πλείω.
a.	πλέονας, πλείους.	πλέονα, πλείω.
g.	πλεόνων.	
d.	πλέοσι(ν).	

71. Many of the adjectives of one termination ought

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rather to be considered as substantives of common gender, as φυγάς, ὁ, ἡ, (stem φυγαδ), *exiled;* αὐτοκράτωρ, ὁ, ἡ, *plenipotentiary, arbitrary;* φιλόπολις, ὁ, ἡ, *patriotic;* (stem φιλοπολιδ). Occasionally the poets formed a neuter even to these, as neuter plural αὐτοκράτορα. The compounds of χάρις have a neuter even in prose, as εὔχαρις, ὁ, ἡ, εὔχαρι, τό, *winning.*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
n.	εὔχαρις.	εὔχαρι.	εὐχάριτες.	εὐχάριτα.
a.	εὔχαριν.	εὔχαρι.	εὐχάριτας.	εὐχάριτα.
g.	εὐχάριτος.		εὐχαρίτων.	
d.	εὐχάριτι.		εὐχάρισι,	

72. The compounds of πούς form a neuter in -πουν, *e.g.,* ἄπους, *without feet, halt.*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
n.	ἄπους.	ἄπουν.	ἄποδες.	ἄποδα.
a.	ἄποδα.	ἄπουν.	ἄποδας.	ἄποδα.
g.	ἄποδος.		ἀπόδων.	
d.	ἄποδι.		ἄποσι(ν).	

Some compounds prefer to form their accusative singular masculine in -πουν, as πουλύπους, *many-footed,* acc. πουλύπουν.

73. πρᾶος, *gentle,* has some of its forms from a stem πρᾶυ of the third declension.

	SINGULAR		
n.	πρᾶος.	πρᾱεῖα.	πρᾶον.
a.	πρᾶον.	πρᾱεῖαν.	πρᾶον.
g.	πράου.	πρᾱείας.	πράου.
d.	πράῳ.	πρᾱείᾳ.	πράῳ.

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PLURAL

n.	πρᾶοι.	πρᾱεῖαι.	πρᾱέα.
a.	πρᾶους.	πρᾱείᾱς.	πρᾱέα.
g.	πρᾱέων.	πρᾱείων.	πρᾱέων.
d.	πρᾶοις or πρᾱέσι.	πρᾱείαις.	πρᾶοις or πρᾱέσι.

74. σῶς, *safe*, forms most of its cases from the stem σωο.

SINGULAR

n.	σῶς.	σώᾱ.	σῶν.
a.	σῶν.	σώᾱν.	σῶν.
g.	σώου.	σώᾱς.	σώου.
d.	σώῳ.	σώᾳ.	σώῳ.

PLURAL

n.	σῶοι or σῶς.	σῶαι	σῶα or σᾶ.
a.	σώους or σῶς.	σώᾱς.	σῶα or σᾶ.
g.		σώων.	
d.	σώοις.	σώαις.	σώοις.

CHAPTER IX

§§ XL.—XLIII

COMPARISON

75. THE words παλαιός, *ancient*, and σχολαῖος, *slow*, seem also to have the forms in omicron, as παλαιότερος, σχολαιότερος, precisely as the greater number of adjectives in αιο.

76. Like πρῷος, *early*, and ὄψιος, *late*, are also compared

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the poetical adjectives πλήσιος, *near*, and εὔδιος, *calm*.   The
words μέσος, *middle*, and ἴσος, *equal*, which from their mean-
ing are rarely compared, have once or twice the forms μεσαί-
τερος,ͺμεσαίτατος ; ἰσαίτερος, ἰσαίτατος.

The word φίλος has in good writers the analytic com-
parative μᾶλλον φίλος, and superlative μάλιστα φίλος.   The
form φίλτερος is purely poetical and φίλτατος is in prose
almost entirely confined to the vocative ὦ φίλτατε, *my dearest
friend*, and the neuter plural τὰ φίλτατα used as a substan-
tive, *our nearest and dearest*.

77. Of adjectives in -ων, the words πίων, *fat*, and πέπων,
ripe, form their comparative and superlative irregularly, but
they·are very rare indeed.

πίων.	πιότερος.	πιότατος.
πέπων.	πεπαίτερος.	πεπαίτατος.

78. A few adjectives in ος are irregular in taking -έστερος,
-έστατος, viz., ἄκρᾱτος, *pure ;* ἐρρώμενος, *strong ;* ἄφθονος,
abundant.

ἀκρᾱτέστερος.	ἀκρᾱτέστατος.
ἐρρωμενέστερος.	ἐρρωμενέστατος.
ἀφθονέστερος.	ἀφθονέστατος.

79. The words ὑβριστής, *insolent (man)*, and ἐπίχαρις,
charming, form their comparative and superlative as if from
ὑβριστός and ἐπιχάριτος.

ὑβριστότερος.	ὑβριστοτατος.
ἐπιχαριτώτερος.	ἐπιχαριτώτατος.

80. Of comparatives and superlatives formed from ad-
verbial, prepositional, or indeclinable positives, the following
are of most frequent occurrence—

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the circumflex accent.*

πέραν, *on the other side;* περαίτερος, *further.*

ὑπέρτερος, *upper, further;* ὑπέρτατος, *uppermost* (from prep. ὑπέρ, *over*).

ὕστερος, *latter, later;* ὕστατος, *last, latest.*

προὐργιαίτερος, *more serviceable;* προὐργιαίτατος, *most serviceable* (from προὔργου, ὁ, ἡ, τό).

81. As in all languages, there are in Greek many adjectives, which for euphonic or other reasons do not form their comparatives and superlatives by inflexional change. These generally use μᾶλλον and μάλιστα, as *magis* and *maxime* are used in Latin; as μᾶλλον δῆλος, *more plain,* δῆλος μάλιστα, or μάλιστα δῆλος, *most plain.*

CHAPTER X

§ XLIV

ADVERBS

82. THERE are many adverbs besides those formed from adjectives. They may be formed from substantival or verbal stems, and many are of a formation now difficult to trace. Some are simply cases of adjectives or substantives. Thus in forms like φίλως we really see the remnants of the ablative case in Greek, as in οἴκοι, *at home,* we see the locative case of οἶκος, *house.* The dative supplies a great number, as—

> δημοσίᾳ, *publicly,* from δημόσιος, *public.*
> ἰδίᾳ, *privately,*   from ἴδιος, *private.*
> σπουδῇ, *zealously,* from σπουδή, *zeal.*

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83. Some are formed from substantive stems by the suffix -δον, as κυνηδόν, *like a dog*, and a great number from verbal stems by the suffixes -δην and -τι, as φύρδην, *mixedly*, from φύρειν, *to mix*, ἑλληνιστί, *in Greek*, from Ἑλληνίζειν, *to speak Greek*. Others are really phrases like the English *at random*, as ἐκποδών, *out of the way* (for ἐκ ποδῶν).

84. For a large class no general principle of formation can be given. Such are ἅλις, *enough ;* αὖθις, *again ;* πάλιν, *back ;* αὐτίκα, *immediately ;* ἐκεῖ, *there.*

85. But many adverbs of place are formed by the three suffixes -ι, -θεν (attached to the stem or the modified stem), and -δε (attached to the accusative), as οἴκοι, *at home*, οἴκοθεν, *from home*, from οἶκος, *house*. In Attic prose we do not find -δε attached to the accusative singular. With the accusative of plural names of places it is often found, and then combines with the plural sigma of the case to form -ζε, as Ἀθήναζε, *to Athens* (for Ἀθήνασδε).

86. The chief adverbs of time are πότε, *when ?* ὁπότε, *when ?* (indirect), τότε, *then,* ὅτε, ὁπότε, *when.*

CHAPTER XI

§§ XLVI

87. The cardinal, ordinal, and adverbial numerals are as follows—

Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
1 α'	εἷς, μία, ἕν one	ὁ πρῶτος, *the first*	ἅπαξ, *once*
2 β'	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3 γ'	τρεῖς, τρια	τρίτος	τρίς

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Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
4 δ′	τέτταρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5 ε′	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6 ς′	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7 ζ′	ἑπτά	ἕβδομος	ἑπτάκις
8 η′	ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9 θ′	ἐννέα	ἔνατος	ἐνάκις
10 ι′	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11 ια′	ἕνδεκα	ἑνδέκατος	ἑνδεκάκις
12 ιβ′	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13 ιγ′	τρεῖς(τρία)καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	τρισκαιδεκάκις
14 ιδ′	τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	τετταρεςκαιδεκάκις
15 ιε′	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	πεντεκαιδεκάκις
16 ις′	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	ἑκκαιδεκάκις
17 ιζ′	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἕβδομος καὶ δέκατος	ἑπτακαιδεκάκις
18 ιη′	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὄγδοος καὶ δέκατος	ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις
19 ιθ′	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἔνατος καὶ δέκατος	ἐννεακαιδεκάκις
20 κ′	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
25 κ′ε′	εἴκοσι πέντε	εἰκοστὸς πέμπτος	εἰκοσάκις πεντάκις
30 λ′	τριάκοντα	τριακοστός	τριᾱκοντάκις
40 μ′	τετταράκοντα	τετταρακοστός	τετταρακοντάκις
50 ν′	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60 ξ′	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70 ο′	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80 π′	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90 ϟ′	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100 ρ′	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200 σ′	διᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	διᾱκοσιοστός	διᾱκοσιάκις
300 τ′	τριᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	τριᾱκοσιοστός	τριᾱκοσιάκις
400 υ′	τετρακόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	τετρακοσιάκις
500 φ′	πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιάκις

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Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
600 χ′	ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός	ἑξακοσιάκις
700 ψ′	ἑπτακόσιοι,·αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	ἑπτακοσιάκις
800 ω′	ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	ὀκτακοσιάκις
900 ϡ·ἐνακόσιοι, αι, α		ἐνακοσιοστός	ἐνακοσιάκις
1000 ͵α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000 ͵β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός	δισχιλιάκις
3000 ͵γ	τρισχίλιοι αι, α	τρισχίλιοστός	τρισχιλιάκις
10000 ͵ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μύριοστός	μυριάκις

88. The letters of the alphabet were used, as is shown in the second column, as signs of the numbers. To form compound numbers καί was often used, in which case the smaller number was put first, as εἴκοσιν ἕξ, *twenty-six*, but ἓξ καὶ ϵἴκοσι, *six-and-twenty*. So εἰκοστὸς ἕκτος, *twenty-sixth*, but ἕκτος καὶ εἰκοστός, *six-and-twentieth*. Compounds of 8 or 9 are often expressed by means of the participles of δέω, *I-lack*, as δυοῖν δέοντα τριάκοντα, *thirty lacking two, i.e. twenty-eight*, ἑνὸς δέον τριᾱκοστὸν ἔτος, *the thirtieth year save one*, — *the twenty-ninth year*.

89. **Fractions** were expressed in different ways. Fractions with the general formula $\frac{1}{m}$ our *quarter, fifth*, etc., were expressed by compounds with μόριον, as τριτημόριον = $\frac{1}{3}$, πεμπτημόριον = $\frac{1}{5}$, etc. Fractions with the formula $\frac{n}{m}$ were expressed by phrases like τῶν πέντε τὰ τρία μέρη = $\frac{3}{5}$, τῶν ἑπτὰ αἱ δύο μοῖραι = $\frac{2}{7}$. Fractions with the general formula $\frac{m-1}{m}$ might be expressed as the last, or in a shorter way. Thus τῶν ἑπτὰ τὰ ἓξ μέρη, or simply τὰ ἓξ μέρη = $\frac{6}{7}$.

90. The most important general adjectives of quantity are ἕκαστος, *each ;* ἑκάτερος, *either ;* πᾶς, *all ;* ποστός, ὁποστός,

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which in a series? (Lat. *quotus?*), πολύς, *much* ; ὀλίγοι, *few.*
The adverbs are ἑκαστάκις, *every time* ; πολλάκις, *often* ;
πλειστάκις, *very often* ; ὀλιγάκις, *seldom.*

91. When αὐτός comes between an article and substantive
it acquires the meaning *same,* as ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνήρ, *the same man.*
It often coalesces by crasis with those forms of the article
which end in a vowel, as—

SINGULAR

n.	αὐτός.	αὐτή.	ταὐτό, ταὐτόν.
a.	τὸν αὐτόν.	τὴν αὐτήν.	ταὐτό, ταὐτόν.
g.	ταὐτοῦ.	τῆς αὐτῆς.	ταὐτοῦ.
d.	ταὐτῷ.	ταὐτῇ.	ταὐτῷ.

PLURAL

n.	αὐτοί.	αὐταί.	ταὐτά.
a.	τοὺς αὐτούς.	τὰς αὐτάς.	ταὐτά.
g.		τῶν αὐτῶν.	
d.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς.	ταῖς αὐταῖς.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς.

DUAL

n. a. v.   ταὐτώ.   g. d.   τοῖν αὐτοῖν.

92. Like οὗτος are declined—

τοσοῦτος.	τοσαύτη.	τοσοῦτο(ν), *so great.*
τοιοῦτος.	τοιαύτη.	τοιοῦτο(ν), *such.*
τηλικοῦτος.	τηλικαύτη.	τηλικοῦτο(ν), *so old.*

But the tau of the forms of οὗτος beginning in that letter is
dropped, as ταῦτα, but τοσ-αῦτα ; and the nominative and
accusative singular neuter may end in nu.

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the circumflex accent.*

With the same meaning as these forms we also find τοσός-δε, τοιός-δε, and τηλικός-δε declined regularly, except that they have the suffix·δε appended.

93. In the following tables the pronouns and the adverbs formed from their stems are arranged so as best to show their relations to one another.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

interrogative	indefinite	demonstrative	relative
τίς, who?	τις, some one	ὅδε, οὗτος, this	ὅς, ὅςτις, who
πότερος, uter? which of two?	πότερος, one of two (alteruter)	ἕτερος, the one of two (alter)	ὁπότερος, which of two
πόσος, how great? how much? (quantus, quot)	ποσός, of some size or number	τόσος, τοσόςδε τοσοῦτος, so great, so much (tantus, tot)	ὅσος, ὁπόσος, how great, how much (quantus, quot)
ποῖος, of what quality? (qualis)	ποιός, of some quality	τοῖος, τοιόςδε, τοιοῦτος, of such a quality (talis)	οἷος, ὁποῖος, of which quality (qualis)
πηλίκος, how old?	πηλίκος, of some age	τηλίκος, τηλικόςδε, τηλικοῦτος of such age	ἡλίκος, ὁπηλίκος, of which age

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PRONOMINAL ADVERBS

interrogative	indefinite	demonstrative	relative
ποῦ, where?	που, somewhere	ἐνθάδε ⎱ here ἐνταῦθα ⎰ there	οὗ, ὅπου, where
πόθεν, whence?	ποθέν { from some- where	ἐνθένδε ⎱ from here ἐντεῦθεν ⎰ there	ὅθεν ὁπόθεν } whence
ποῖ, whither?	ποι { some whither	ἐντανθοῖ, thither	οἷ, ὅποι, whither
πότε, when?	ποτέ, sometime	τότε, then	ὅτε, ὁπότε, when
πηνίκα { at what hour?		τηνικάδε ⎱ at τηνικαῦτα ⎰ that τηνίκα ⎰ hour	ἡνίκα ὁπηνίκα { at which hour
πῶς, how?	πως, somehow	ὧδε ⎱ thus οὕτως ⎰	ὡς, ὅπως, as
πῇ, in what way?	πη, in some way	ταύτῃ ⎱ in this τῇδε ⎰ way	ᾗ, ὅπῃ { in which way

CHAPTER XII

§§ LV· ff

GENERAL REMARKS ON VERBAL FORMS

94.—Double Forms.

Besides the third plural imperative active forms like λυόν-

των, λῦσάντων, and the middle forms λῦέσθων, λῦσάσθων, λελύσθων, and the passive λυθέντων, we find in late Greek λῦέτωσαν, λῦσάτωσαν, λῦέσθωσαν, λῦσάσθωσαν, λελύσθωσαν, λυθήτωσαν. Such forms, however, are never found in stone records or in verse till after Alexander the Great, and are therefore when found in Attic prose texts to be regarded as late alterations of the shorter forms.

95. Such optative active forms as λύσαις, λύσαι, λύσαιεν for λύσειας, λύσειε(ν), and λύσειαν, are equally suspicious in Attic prose ; as are also forms of the passive optative such as λυθείητον for λυθεῖτον. They are not found in Attic verse.

96. The ending -ῃ for ει in the second person singular present and futures, indicative, middle, and passive is certainly late.

97. In late writers the pluperfect indicative active is thus inflected—

SINGULAR	PLURAL
λελύκειν	λελύκειμεν
λελύκεις	λελύκειτε
λελύκει	λελύκεισαν

99. **Auxiliary Tenses.**—The perfect and pluperfect active indicative may be expressed by the participle and the substantive verb, as λελυκώς εἰμι, λελυκὼς ἦν.

The same is true of the middle and passive, as λελυμένος εἰμί, λελυμένος ἦν. The subjunctive and optative perfect active are more frequently expressed in this way than by λελύκω and λελυκοίην, namely, λελυκὼς ὦ, λελυκὼς εἴην.

For future perfect, λελυκὼς ἔσομαι was used.

100. **The Perfect Imperative.**—This tense is not used in the active voice except when the perfect has a present meaning, and then the second person singular always ends in -θι. Thus from κέκρᾱγα, *I shout*, we have the imperative

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(2) κέκραχθι.

'(3) κεκρᾱγάτω.

Pl. (2) κεκρᾱ́γατε.

In the middle and passive the third person singular is common in such phrases as ταῦτα εἰρήσθω, *let these things be said.* The second person singular is hardly used except when the perfect has a present meaning, as, μέμνησο *remember ;* from μέμνημαι, *I remember ;* πέπαυσο, *quiesce.*

101. **Future middle and passive.**—There is no lack of futures with a passive meaning seeing that in addition to the future tense common to both the middle and the passive voices we have also forms like λυθήσομαι and λελύσομαι, and in the case of verbs from consonant stems sometimes another like τραφήσομαι from the strong aorist ἐτράφην.

102. **Future middle in form, active in meaning.**— Another peculiarity of the future is that a very large class of verbs have a future middle in form but active in meaning. In fact, almost all verbs which denote the exercise of the bodily functions have this peculiarity. Many of these verbs are already deponents, and are not included in the following list. The most important are.

103. ᾄδειν, *sing,* ᾄσομαι   κέκρᾱγα, *cry aloud,* κεκράξ-
ἀλαλάζειν, *shout,* ἀλ-   ομαι.
   αλάξομαι.   κέκλαγγα, *scream,* κεκλάγξ-
βοᾶν, *cry,* βοήσομαι.   ομαι.
γελᾶν, *laugh,* γελάσ-   κωκύειν, *wail,* κωκύσομαι.
   ομαι.   οἰμώζειν, *lament,* οἰμώξ-
γηρύειν (poet.) *cry,*   ομαι.
   γηρύσομαι,   ὀλολύζειν, *shriek,* ὀλολύξ-
γρύζειν, *grunt,* γρύξ-   ομαι.
   ομαι.   ὀτοτύζειν, *wail,* ὀτοτύξομαι.

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ἀκούειν, *hear*, ἀκούσομαι.

θιγγάνειν, (poet.) *touch*, θίξομαι.

104. δάκνειν, *bite*, δήξομαι.   πτύειν, *spit*, πτύσομαι.

ἐσθίειν, *eat*, ἔδομαι.   ῥοφεῖν, *gobble*, ῥοφήσομαι.

λάπτειν, *lap*, λάψομαι.   τρώγειν, *gnaw*, τρώξομαι,

πίνειν, *drink*, πίομαι.   χάσκειν, *gape*, χανοῦμαι.

105. ἀπαντᾶν, *meet*, ἀπαν-   θρώσκειν, *leap*, θοροῦμαι.

τήσομαι.   νεῖν, *swim*, νεύσομαι.

βαδίζειν, *walk*, βαδι-   πηδᾶν, *leap*, πηδήσομαι.

οῦμαι.   πλεῖν, *sail*, πλεύσομαι.

-βαίνειν, *go*, -βήσομαι.   ῥεῖν, *flow*, ῥεύσομαι.

(βλώσκειν), (poet.) *go*,   σπουδάζειν, *hasten*, σπου-

μολοῦμαι.   δάσομαι.

ἀπο-διδράσκειν, *run*   (τρέχειν), *run*, δραμοῦμαι.

away, ἀπο-δράσομαι.   φεύγειν, *flee*, φεύξομαι.

διώκειν, *pursue*, διώξ-   χωρεῖν, *proceed*, χωρή-

ομαι.   σομαι.

θεῖν, *run*, θεύσομαι.   παίζειν, *play*, παίσομαι.

πίπτειν, *fall*, πεσοῦμαι.

κάμνειν, *be weary*, καμοῦμαι.

φθάνειν, *get before*, φθήσομαι.

ὑστερεῖν, *be behindhand*, ὑστερήσομαι.

106. (βιῶναι aor.), *live*, βιώ-   εἶναι, *be*, ἔσομαι.

σομαι.   ἀποθνήσκειν, *die*, ἀπο-

-γηράσκειν, *grow old*,   θανοῦμαι.

-γηράσομαι.   πάσχειν, *suffer*, πείσομαι.

(τλῆναι aor.) *endure*,

τλήσομαι.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.

107. λαγχάνειν, *obtain,* λήξ-   τυγχάνειν,   *obtain,*   τεύξ-
ομαι.   ομαι.

λαμβάνειν, *take,* λήψ-   ἁρπάζειν, *seize,* ἁρπάσομαι.
ομαι.   κλέπτειν, *steal,* κλέψομαι.

κιγχάνειν, (poet) *find,*   πλεονεκτεῖν,   *be grasping,*
κιχήσομαι.   πλεονεκτήσομαι.

108. Intellectual or emotional activity is expressed by

ἁμαρτάνειν, *err,* ἁμαρ-   τωθάζειν, *mock,* τωθάσομαι.
τήσομαι.   θαυμάζειν, *admire,* θαυ-
γιγνώσκειν,   *know,*   μάσομαι.
γνώσομαι.   ἀπολαύειν, *enjoy* ἀπολαύ-
μανθάνειν, *learn,* μα-   σομαι.
θησόμαι.   ὑβρίζειν, *insult,* ὑβριοῦμαι.
σκώπτειν, *jeer,* σκώψ-   ὄμνυναι, *swear,* ὀμοῦμαι.
ομαι.

109. There are many more, some of which oscillate between the active and the middle.

110. **Remarks on Contracted Verbs.**—The following irregularities are to be remembered :—

(1) The verbs ζῶ, *live;* χρῶ, *answer* (of an oracle); χρῶμαι, *use;* διψῶ, *thirst;* πεινῶ, *hunger;* σμῶ, *smear;* though from alpha stems contract in eta, as, ζῶ, ζῇs, ζῇ, ζῶμεν, ζῆτε, ζῶσι, subjunctive, ζῶ, ζῇs, etc., infinitive, ζῆν.

κνῶ, *scrape;* and ψῶ, *rub;* occasionally contract in eta also.

(2) The verb ῥῑγῶ, *shiver with cold,* contracts in ω and φ, instead of ου and οι, as, infinitive ῥῑγῶν ; subjunctive third singular ῥῑγῷ ; optative third singular ῥῑγῴη ; participle ῥῑγῶν, ῥῑγῶσα, ῥῑγῶν, gen. ῥῑγῶντος.

(3) Words like χέω only contract when the vowel epsilon is

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followed by another epsilon and before the endings εις and ει of the active. In all other cases their formation is identical with that of λύω. The only exceptions are δέω, *I bind:* and ξέω, *I smooth;* which in Attic always contract like polysyllables, δῶ, δεῖς, δεῖ, δοῦμεν, δεῖτε, δοῦσι, ξῶ, ξεῖς, ξεῖ, ξοῦμεν, ξεῖτε, ξοῦσι; imperfects ἔδουν, ἔξουν, etc. But δέω, *I lack,* is like all other dissyllabic verbs in -εω, δέω, δεῖς, δεῖ, δέομεν, δεῖτε, δέουσι; imperfect ἔδεον, ἔδεις, ἔδει, etc.

The verb λοέω, *wash,* contracts in Attic to λούω, but those persons which have a short connecting vowel are formed as if from λόω, and then contract; *e.g.*

λόομεν	becomes	λοῦμεν.
λόετε	,,	λοῦτε.
ἔλοον	,,	ἔλουν.
λόεσθαι	,,	λοῦσθαι.
λοόμενος	,,	λούμενος.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TENSE-SYSTEM OF REGULAR VERBS IN OMEGA

115. You must carefully observe that in no tense of λύω is there any stem-form shorter than λυ, which we call the present stem. It may therefore also be called the verbal stem, as there is no part of the verb in which the syllable λυ is not found. The same is true of all pure verbs, that is, verbs which have the omega of the first person singular present indicative active preceded by a vowel. Of course contracted verbs belong to this class, as τιμῶ, φιλῶ, and δηλῶ

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were originally τῑμάω, φιλέω, and δηλόω. This is a very important class of verbs, and far more Greek verbs belong to it than to any other.

Many impure verbs also belong to this group, that is, have their present stem and their verbal stem identical, such as λέγω, *I say*, and πλέκω, *I plait.* But with most impure verbs the case is different. Thus of the verbs which you have learned, if you take φεύγω or λείπω, you will observe that the present stems φευγ and λειπ are not the shortest stem-forms in the verb. For φεύγω has for aorist ἔφυγον, of which φυγ is the stem, and λείπω forms an aorist ἔλιπον from the stem λιπ.

116. We may now go further than we did on p. 65 and may divide our verbs in a better way than by the letters in which their stems end, for we have learned that some verbs have no stem-form shorter than the present stem and that others have.

This at once separates all Greek verbs in omega into two great groups—

I. Verbs in which the present stem and verb-stem are identical.

II. Verbs in which the present stem and verb-stem are different.

To the former of these groups belong the vast majority of Greek verbs. The latter embraces a comparatively small number of verbs, but from the nature of their meaning the verbs which belong to it occur for the most part very frequently, and so appear to be more numerous than they are.

117. If we examine the verbs which belong to the second group, we shall see that the present stem may conveniently be regarded as enlarged from the shorter stem-form or verb-stem, but in different ways. We may thus divide the second

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group into smaller groups according to the way in which the present stem, differs from the verb-stem.

118. I. The vowel of the present stem is longer than in the verb-stem.

$$\phi\epsilon\acute{v}\gamma\omega, \textit{flee}. \qquad\qquad \text{verb-stem, } \phi v\gamma.$$
$$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega, \textit{leave}. \qquad\qquad \text{,,} \qquad \lambda\iota\pi.$$

119. II. In cases when the verb-stem ends in a labial, the present stem is increased by tau.

$$\beta\lambda\acute{a}\pi\tau\omega, \textit{hurt}. \qquad\quad \text{verb-stem, } \beta\lambda a\beta.$$
$$\tau\acute{v}\pi\tau\omega, \textit{strike}. \qquad\qquad \text{,,} \qquad \tau v\pi.$$
$$\kappa\rho\acute{v}\pi\tau\omega, \textit{hide}. \qquad\qquad \text{,,} \qquad \kappa\rho v\phi.$$

120. III. The present stem is longer than the verb-stem by certain letters which arise from the coalescing of the final letter of the verb-stem and the semi-vowel y represented in Greek by iota.

(1) The palatals kappa, gamma, chi unite with this iota to form $\tau\tau$ ($\sigma\sigma$).

$$\kappa\eta\rho\acute{v}\tau\tau\omega, \textit{proclaim} \;\; \text{for } \kappa\eta\rho v\kappa\text{-}\iota\text{-}\omega.$$
$$\tau\acute{a}\tau\tau\omega, \textit{order} \qquad\;\; \text{for } \tau a\gamma\text{-}\iota\text{-}\omega.$$
$$\grave{o}\rho\acute{v}\tau\tau\omega, \textit{dig} \qquad\quad\; \text{for } \grave{o}\rho v\chi\text{-}\iota\text{-}\omega.$$

(2) Delta and occasionally gamma coalesce with the iota to form zeta.

$$\kappa o\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega, \textit{carry} \qquad \text{for } \kappa o\mu\iota\delta\text{-}\iota\text{-}\omega.$$
$$o\grave{\iota}\mu\omega\zeta\omega, \textit{bewail} \qquad \text{for } o\grave{\iota}\mu\omega\gamma\text{-}\iota\text{-}\omega.$$

(3) Lambda by union with the iota becomes $\lambda\lambda$.

$$\beta\acute{a}\lambda\lambda\omega, \textit{throw} \qquad \text{for } \beta a\lambda\text{-}\iota\text{-}\omega.$$
$$\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega, \textit{equip} \qquad \text{for } \sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\iota\text{-}\omega.$$

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(4) When the verb-stem ends in nu or rho the semi-vowel is thrown back into it.

> τείνω, *stretch*   for τεν-ί-ω.
>
> φθείρω, *destroy*   for φθερ-ι-ω.

121. IV. The present stem is longer than the verb-stem by nu or a syllable containing nu.

(1) by nu alone—

> βαίνω, *go*.   verb-stem βᾶ.
>
> τέμνω, *cut*.   „   τεμ.

(2) by αν—

> μανθάνω, *learn*.   verb stem μαθ.
>
> βλαστάνω, *grow*.   „   βλαστ.

(3) by νε—

> κυνέω, *kiss*.   verb-stem κυ.

122. V. The present stem is longer than the verb-stem by σκ or, when the verb-stem ends in a consonant, by ισκ, and sometimes by reduplication also.

> γηράσκω, *grow old*   verb-stem γηρᾶ.
>
> γιγνώσκω, *come to know*.   „   γνω.
>
> εὑρίσκω, *find*.   „   εὑρ.

The last two classes must be regarded as quite irregular. Still more irregular are the two remaining classes.

123. VI. A short stem alternates with one enlarged by epsilon.

(1) The enlarged stem in epsilon belongs to the present, while other tenses are formed from the shorter.

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δοκῶ (έω), *seem.*   verb-stem δοκ.
                           future δόξω (not δοκήσω).

(2) The shorter stem belongs to the present, while the
other tenses are formed from the enlarged stem.

ἐθέλω, *wish.*   verb-stem ἐθελ.
                           future ἐθελήσω.

124. VII. The verb draws upon quite different stems to
form its different tenses, as ὁρῶ, *I see;* ὄψομαι, *I shall see,*
εἶδον, *I saw,* from ὁρα, ὀπ, ἰδ, see p. 184.

CHAPTER XIV

THE TENSES IN DETAIL

125. **Present and Imperfect.**—The imperfect is formed
from the present stem by prefixing the augment and adding
the personal endings.

Verbs when compounded with a preposition have the
augment immediately after the preposition, as εἰσβάλλω, *I*
throw into, εἰσ-έ-βαλλον; εἰσάγω, *I introduce,* εἰσ-ῆγον. The
prepositions σύν, *with,* and ἐν, *in,* which become assimilated
to the first consonant of the simple verb, resume their true
forms before the augment, συμβάλλω, *I throw together,* συν-έ-
βαλλον, ἐμβάλλω, *I throw into,* ἐν-έ-βαλλον. ἐκ, *out of,*
becomes ἐξ before the augment.

126. When the preposition ends in a vowel, the vowel is
elided before the augment, ὑπο-γράφω, *I subscribe,* ὑπ-έ-
γραφον. But περί, *about,* and πρό, *before,* never lose their

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vowel, although πρό may contract with ε to form ου, as προὔβαινον, for προ-έ-βαινον, *I went forward.* There are also some irregularities in augment.

127. (1) ε becomes ει, not η, in the verbs—

ἐᾶν, *leave,* εἴων.	ἕπεσθαι, *follow,* εἱπόμην.
ἐθίζειν, *accustom,* εἴθιζον.	ἔχειν, *have,* εἶχον.
ἑστιᾶν, *entertain,* εἱστίων.	ἑλίττειν, *roll,* εἵλιττον.
ἕλκειν, *draw,* εἷλκον.	ἕρπειν, *creep,* εἷρπον.

128. (2) Some verbs beginning with a vowel have the syllabic augment—

ὠνεῖσθαι, *buy.*	ἐωνούμην.
ὠθεῖν, *push.*	ἐώθουν.
οὐρεῖν, *make water.*	ἐούρουν.

129. (3) Some verbs have a double augment in Attic—
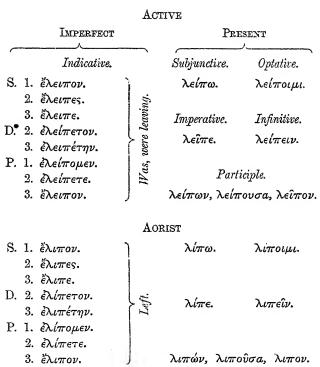
ἀντιβολεῖν, *entreat.*	ἠντεβόλουν.
ἀντιδικεῖν, *dispute.*	ἠντεδίκουν.
ἀμφισβητεῖν, *dissent.*	ἠμφεσβήτουν.
ἀμφιγνοεῖν, *doubt.*	ἠμφεγνόουν.
διαιτᾶν, *diet.*	ἐδιῄτων.
διᾱκονεῖν, *serve.*	ἐδιηκόνουν.
ἀνέχεσθαι, *endure.*	ἠνειχόμην.
ἐνοχλεῖν, *trouble.*	ἠνώχλουν.
ἀνοίγειν, *open.*	ἀνέῳγον.
ἀμπέχεσθαι, *have on.*	ἠμπειχόμην.

130. **The second or strong aorist active and middle.** —Pure verbs cannot form this tense, and few even of impure verbs possess it. It is consequently very rare in Greek,
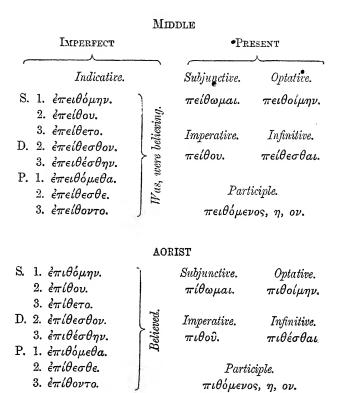

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hardly occurring at all except in such verbs as have a root for
their stem. That it is often thought a common tense is due
to the fact that the verbs which form it, though few in
number, are in very frequent use. Its inflexion is for the
indicative the same as that of the imperfect, and for the other
moods the same as that of the present. Thus from λείπω we
have the active aorist ἔλιπον, and from πείθω the middle
aorist ἐπιθόμην.

<div align="center">ACTIVE</div>

	IMPERFECT		PRESENT	
	Indicative.		*Subjunctive.*	*Optative.*
S. 1.	ἔλειπον.		λείπω.	λείποιμι.
2.	ἔλειπες.			
3.	ἔλειπε.		*Imperative.*	*Infinitive.*
D. 2.	ἐλείπετον.	*Was, were leaving.*	λείπε.	λείπειν.
3.	ἐλειπέτην.			
P. 1.	ἐλείπομεν.		*Participle.*	
2.	ἐλείπετε.			
3.	ἔλειπον.		λείπων, λείπουσα, λεῖπον.	

<div align="center">AORIST</div>

S. 1.	ἔλιπον.		λίπω.	λίποιμι.
2.	ἔλιπες.			
3.	ἔλιπε.			
D. 2.	ἐλίπετον.	*Left.*	λίπε.	λιπεῖν.
3.	ἐλιπέτην.			
P. 1.	ἐλίπομεν.			
2.	ἐλίπετε.			
3.	ἔλιπον.		λιπών, λιποῦσα, λιπόν.	

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

MIDDLE

IMPERFECT		•PRESENT	
Indicative.		*Subjunctive.*	*Optative.*

S. 1. ἐπειθόμην. ⎫   πείθωμαι.   πειθοίμην.
   2. ἐπείθου.
   3. ἐπείθετο.
D. 2. ἐπείθεσθον.   *Imperative.*   *Infinitive.*
   3. ἐπειθέσθην.   πείθου.   πείθεσθαι.
P. 1. ἐπειθόμεθα.
   2. ἐπείθεσθε.   *Participle.*
   3. ἐπείθοντο. ⎭   πειθόμενος, η, ον.

Was, were believing.

AORIST

S. 1. ἐπιθόμην. ⎫   *Subjunctive.* *Optative.*
   2. ἐπίθου.   πίθωμαι.   πιθοίμην.
   3. ἐπίθετο.
D. 2. ἐπίθεσθον.   *Imperative.*   *Infinitive.*
   3. ἐπιθέσθην.   πιθοῦ.   πιθέσθαι.
P. 1. ἐπιθόμεθα.
   2. ἐπίθεσθε.   *Participle.*
   3. ἐπίθοντο. ⎭   πιθόμενος, η, ον.

Believed.

131. **Future active and middle.**—The inflexion of the future is the same as that of the present, except that the future stem forms no subjunctive or imperative. The contracted future has the same inflexion as contracted presents. *E.g.*—

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PRESENT	FUTURE

Indicative

S. 1. φιλῶ, *I love.*   σπερῶ, *I shall sow.*
   2. φιλεῖς.   σπερεῖς.
   3. φιλεῖ.   σπερεῖ.
D. 2. φιλεῖτον.   σπερεῖτον.
   3. φιλεῖτον.   σπερεῖτον.
P. 1. φιλοῦμεν.   σπεροῦμεν.
   2. φιλεῖτε.   σπερεῖτε.
   3. φιλοῦσι.   σπεροῦσι.

Optative

S. 1. φιλοίην.   σπεροίην.
   2. φιλοίης.   σπεροίης.
   3. φιλοίη.   σπεροίη.
D. 2. φιλοῖτον.   σπεροῖτον, etc.

Infinitive

φιλεῖν.   σπερεῖν.

Participle

φιλῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.   σπερῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.

And so with the middle.

132. All stems ending in a vowel or a mute form their future by adding sigma to the stem. The sigma combines with gutturals to form xi, and with labials to form psi, while dentals are dropped before it. πλέκ-ω, *I plait,* πλέξω; βλάπ-τω, *I hurt,* βλάψω; ᾄδ-ω, *I sing,* ᾄσομαι; πράττω, *do* (πραγ), πράξω.

Vowel stems have their vowels long before sigma, that is, epsilon becomes eta, omicron becomes omega, alpha becomes eta except when preceded by epsilon, iota, or rho, in which

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Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

M

case it is not changed, as ποιῶ (έω), ποιήσω; δηλῶ (όω), δηλώσω; ἐῶ (άω), *allow*, ἐάσω; ἰῶμαι (ἰάομαι), *heal*, ἰάσομαι; φιρῶ (άω), *knead*, φιράσω; but βοῶ (άω), *shout;* βοήσομαι; τῑμῶ (άω), τῑμήσω.

133. The contracted future is formed by adding εω to the verb-stem, and then contracting; as τεν (verb-stem of τείνω, *stretch*), future τενέω, τενῶ. Stems ending in λ, μ, ν, ρ, form their futures in this way. The syllable preceding the contracted syllable is always short, νέμω, *assign*, νεμῶ; μιαίνω, *pollute*, μιανῶ; σπείρω, *sow*, σπερῶ; ἀγγέλλω, *report*, ἀγγελῶ.

134. Not a few stems in ε (present έω), most stems in ιδ (present ίζω), and a very few in αδ (present άζω), throw out the sigma in the future. Those in ε and αδ at once contract the colliding vowels, καλῶ (έω), *call;* future καλῶ (for καλέσω): βιβάζω, *bring*, future βιβῶ (for βιβάσω). But the stems in ιδ after dropping sigma add epsilon and contract, as πορίζω, *provide*, ποριῶ for (ποριέω).

135. **The first or weak aorist active and middle.—** The stem is simply the future stem lengthened by alpha.

The stems in λ, μ, ν, ρ which form their future without sigma do not employ that letter in the aorist, but in compensation lengthen their vowel; short alpha becomes long after iota and rho, after other vowels and after consonants it becomes eta, ῥαίνω, *sprinkle*, ἔρρᾱνα; καθαίρω, *purify*, ἐκάθηρα.

Exceptions are—

μιαίνω, *pollute*, ἐμίηνα.

τετραίνω, *bore*, ἐτέτρηνα.

κοιλαίνω *hollow*, ἐκοιλᾱνα.

λευκαίνω, *whiten*, ἐλεύκᾱνα.

ὀργαίνω, *enrage*, ὤργᾱνα.

ἰσχναίνω, *dry*, ἴσχνᾱνα.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Epsilon becomes ει, and iota and upsilon are simply lengthened, as μένω, *remain*, ἔμεινα; κρίνω, *decide*, ἔκρῑνα.

136. The perfect active.—The same stem supplies the pluperfect active, the perfect and pluperfect middle and passive, and the third future, which has a passive sense.

The characteristic mark of the stem is its reduplication. The rules for reduplication are—

137. (1) Verbs beginning with a vowel have no reduplication proper, but simply lengthen the vowel, as ὁρμῶ (άω), *urge*, ὥρμηκα. .

138. (2) Verbs beginning with a consonant followed by a vowel or by lambda, nu, or rho, repeat the initial consonant with epsilon, as λύω, λέλυκα—γράφω, *write*, γέγραφα; πλέκω, *plait*, πέπλεχα; κνάω, *scrape*, κέκναικα. But an aspirate is represented by the corresponding tenuis, as φιλῶ, πεφίληκα.

139. (3) In all other cases a verb beginning with two consonants takes only epsilon for its reduplication, as κτείνω, *kill*, ἔκτονα; ζημιῶ, *injure*, ἐζημίωκα.

Exceptions to (2) are all verbs beginning with ρ, γλ, γν, μν, which follow (3), as, ῥίπτω, *throw*, ἔρρῑφα; γλύφω, *carve*, ἔγλυμμαι (passive); μνημονεύω, *mention*, ἐμνημόνευκα; γνωρίζω, *point out*, ἐγνώρικα.

140. There are a strong and a weak perfect active.

The weak perfect active.—Kappa is added to the reduplicated verb-stem, the vowel following the rules laid down in § 132.

δρῶ (άω), *do*, δράσω, δέδρᾱκα.
τῑμῶ (άω), τῑμήσω, τετῑμηκα.

141. Stems in tau, delta, and theta throw out these consonants before kappa. as ὀνειδίζω (ὀνειδ), *reproach*, ὠνείδικα; πείθω (πιθ), *persuade*, πέπεικα. The vowel is occasionally changed, as φθείρω (φθερ), *destroy*, ἔφθαρκα.

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142. **The second or strong perfect.**—This is an old and comparatively rare tense, formed directly from the verb-stem. The vowel of the stem undergoes change, and a few stems in kappa, gamma, pi, and beta change these letters into the corresponding aspirates, as φεύγω (φυγ), *flee*, πέφευγα; πέμπω (πεμπ), *send*, πέπομφα.

143. **The perfect middle and passive.**—This tense is formed by adding the personal endings of the principal tenses of the middle directly to the perfect-stem without any connecting vowel. Stem λυ, perfect-stem λελυ, perfect middle λέλυ-μαι. When the stem ends in a consonant, the consonant is changed according to the rules laid down in page 111. The ending -νται of the third person plural is incompatible with consonantal stems, and in this case the periphrasis with εἰμί is always used. The following table gives an example of each class of consonant stems—

Palatal	Labial	Dental	Liquid
		Singular	
πέπλεγμαι.	γέγραμμαι.	πέπεισμαι.	ἔσπαρμαι.
πέπλεξαι.	γέγραψαι.	πέπεισαι.	ἔσπαρσαι.
πέπλεκται.	γέγραπται.	πέπεισται.	ἔσπαρται.
		Plural	
πεπλέγμεθα.	γεγράμμεθα.	πεπείσμεθα.	ἐσπάρμεθα.
πέπλεχθε.	γέγραφθε.	πέπεισθε.	ἔσπαρθε.
πεπλεγμένοι εἰσί.	γεγραμμένοι εἰσί.	πεπεισμένοι εἰσί.	ἐσπαρμένοι εἰσί.

144. **The future perfect** is formed by enlarging the perfect stem by sigma and adding the inflexions of the future middle, as λελυ-σ-ομαι, from λελυ; λελείψομαι, from λελειπ.

145. **The second or strong aorist passive stem.**—

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

This stem supplies the second aorist and the second future passive. It is formed by adding epsilon to the verb-stem, the stem-vowel being sometimes changed, as τήκω, *melt* (verb-stem τάκ); ἐτάκην (stem τακε); πλέκω, *plait* (verb-stem πλεκ); ἐπλάκην (stem πλακε).

146. The first or weak aorist passive stem.—This stem supplies the first aorist and the first future passive, and is formed from the verbal stem by adding θε. Before this syllable the vowel of vowel stems is lengthened as in the future, aorist, and perfect active, τῑμα, ἐτῑμήθην; πειρα, *try*, ἐπειράθην; futures, τῑμηθήσομαι, πειραθήσομαι.

CHAPTER XV

VERBS IN -μι

147. THESE verbs differ from the verbs in omega only in the inflexion of the present and second aorist stems, and occasionally in that of the perfect and pluperfect. Many verbs belonging to the -ω conjugation form their aorist active according to the -μι conjugation.

148. They are divided into two classes.

(1) Verbs which in the present add their person-endings directly to the verb-stem or the verb-stem reduplicated with iota; as, φή-μι, *I say*; τί-θημι, *I place*.

(2) Verbs which add νν to the verb-stem in order to form the present stem; as δείκ-νῡ-μι, *I show* (verb-stem δεικ).

We shall add a few more verbs conjugated in full to those already given. The rest you will find in the list of verbs on p. 170.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

149. *ἵημι, I send, make to go ;* is inflected like τίθημι.

present ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι (ν), ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἱᾶσι(ν).

subjunctive ἱῶ; optative ἱείην; imperative ἵει; infinitive ἱέναι; participle ἱείς.

imperfect ἵην, ἵεις. ἵει, ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἵεσαν.

aorist ἧκα, ἧκας ἧκε(ν), εἷμεν, εἷτε, εἷσαν or ἧκαν.

subjunctive ὦ; optative εἵην; imperative ἕς; infinitive εἷναι; participle εἵς.

future ἥσω; perfect εἷκα;

ἵεμαι, *I hasten ;* subjunctive ἵωμαι, ἱῇ ἱῆται, etc.

optative ἱείμην; imperative ἵεσο; infinitive ἵεσθαι; participle ἱέμενος.

imperfect ἱέμην, ἵεσο.

aorist εἵμην, εἷσο, εἷτο, etc. ; subjunctive ὦμαι.

optative εἵμην.

future ἥσομαι; perfect εἷμαι; pluperfect εἵμην.

aorist passive εἵθην; subjunctive ἑθῶ; future ἑθήσομαι.

verbals ἑτός, ἑτέος.

It differs from τίθημι in its perfect middle which has, unlike τέθειμαι, a passive as well as a middle sense.

150. The three aorists ἔθηκα, ἧκα, and ἔδωκα are (with the rare ἔφρηκα) the only Greek aorists in -κα.

151. φημί, *I say ;* φής, φησί, φαμέν, φατέ, φᾶσί.

subjunctive φῶ; optative φαίην; imperative φαθί or φάθι. infinitive φάναι; participle φάς.

imperfect ἔφην, ἔφησθα, ἔφη, ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν.

152. Besides the regular forms the perfect active of ἵστημι has also the following—

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p. 1. ἕσταμεν, *we stand.*

2. ἕστατε.

3. ἑστᾶσι.   pluperf. ἕστασαν, *they stood.*

Subj. ἑστῶ *I may stand ;* ἑστῶμεν, ἑστῶσι; opt. ἑσταίην;
imper. ἕσταθι, ἑστάτω, ἕστατον, ἕστατε ; inf. ἑστάναι ; part.
ἑστώς, ἑστῶσα, ἑστός ; gen. ἑστῶτος, ἑστώσης.

153. Similarly τέθνηκα, the perfect of ἀποθνήσκω, *I die ;*
has the forms τέθναμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνᾶσι, 3 plural pluperfect
ἐτέθνασαν ; imperative τέθναθι, τεθνάτω ; infinitive τεθνάναι;
participle τεθνεώς, τεθνεῶσα, τεθνεός.

154. δέδια or δέδοικα (stem δι), *I fear.*

PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
δέδοικα, δέδια	ἐδεδοίκη
δέδοικας	ἐδεδοίκης
δέδοικε (δέδιε)	ἐδεδοίκει (ν) (ἐδεδίει)
(δεδοίκαμεν) δέδιμεν	ἐδέδιμεν
δεδοίκατε, δέδιτε	ἐδέδιτε
δεδοίκᾱσι (ν), δεδίᾱσι (ν)	ἐδέδισαν

subjunctive δεδίω
imperative δέδιθι, δεδίτω, δέδιτε
infinitive δεδιέναι (δεδοικέναι)
participle δεδιώς, δεδιυῖα, δεδιός
                δεδοικώς, δεδοικυῖα, δεδοικός

155. The following verbs are from consonant-stems

οἶδα, *I know*

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
present		
sing. 1. οἶδα	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην
2. οἶσθα	εἰδῇς	εἰδείης
3. οἶδε (ν)	εἰδῇ	εἰδείη

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
present		
d. 2. ἴστον	εἰδῆτον	εἰδεῖτον
3. ἴστον	εἰδῆτον	εἰδείτην
p. 1. ἴσμεν	εἰδῶμεν	εἰδεῖμεν
2. ἴστε	εἰδῆτε	εἰδεῖτε
3. ἴσᾱσι (ν)	εἰδῶσι (ν)	εἰδεῖεν

past	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE
s. 1. ᾔδη		εἰδέναι
2. ᾔδησθα	ἴσθι	
3. ᾔδει (ν)	ἴστω	PARTICIPLE
d. 2. ᾖστον	ἴστον	εἰδώς, εἰδυῖα, ἑιδός
3. ᾔστην	ἴστων	VERBAL
p. 1. ᾖσμεν		ἰστέον
2. ᾖστε	ἴστε	
3. ᾖσαν	ἴστων	
future		
εἴσομαι		

156. The forms οἴδαμεν, οἴδατε, οἴδᾱσι, for the plural of the present are still found occasionally in some texts of Attic writers, but ought undoubtedly to be removed. The same is the case with the past forms given below.

They are dialectical or late.

       s. 1. ᾔδειν
          2. ᾔδεισθα, ᾔδεις or ᾔδης
          3. ᾔδη
       d. 2. ᾔδειτον
          3. ᾐδείτην
       p. 1. ᾔδειμεν
          2. ᾔδειτε
          3. ᾔδεσαν

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

157.   ἔοικα, *I am like*

| INDICATIVE | SUBJUNCTIVE * | OPTATIVE |

present

s. 1. ἔοικα   ἐοίκω   ἐοικοίην
    2. ἔοικας   *regular, or*   *regular, or*
    3. ἔοικε(ν)   εἰκώς ὦ, ᾖς, etc.   εἰκὼς εἴην, etc.

d. 2. ἐοίκατον
    3. ἐοίκατον   *infinitive*   *participle*
p. 1. ἔοιγμεν   εἰκέναι   εἰκώς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός
    2. ἐοίκατε
    3. εἴξασι(ν)

      past

ἐῴκη, ἐῴκης, etc.
There is also a 3 sing. ᾔκει(ν)

      future

εἴξω, *regular*

The forms ἐοίκαμεν for ἔοιγμεν and ἐοίκασι(ν) for εἴξασι(ν)
as well as ἐοικέναι and ἐοικώς, for εἰκέναι and εἰκώς, are
probably un-attic.

CHAPTER

IRREGULAR

IN ALPHABETICAL

verb	meaning	ACTIVE MEANING			
		imperfect	*future*	*aorist*	*perfect*
ᾄδω	sing	ᾖδον	ᾄσομαι	ᾖσα	...
αἰνῶ	praise	ᾔνουν	αἰνέσω αἰνέσομαι	ᾔνεσα	ᾔνεκα
αἰσθάνο- μαι	perceive	ᾐσθανόμην	αἰσθήσομαι	ᾐσθόμην	ᾔσθημαι
ἀκούω	hear	ἤκουον	ἀκούσομαι	ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα
ἁμαρτάνω	err	ἡμάρτανον	ἁμαρτήσο- μαι	ἥμαρτον	ἡμάρτηκα
ἀναλίσκω	spend	ἀνήλισκον	ἀναλώσω	ἀνήλωσα	ἀνήλωκα
ἀνοίγνῦμι	open	ἀνέῳγον	ἀνοίξω	ἀνέῳξα	ἀνέῳχα
ἅπτομαι	touch	ἡπτόμην	ἅψομαι	ἡψάμην	ἧμμαι
ἅπτω	kindle	ἧπτον	ἅψω	ἧψα·	...
ἁρπάζω	seize	ἥρπαζον	ἁρπάσομαι	ἥρπασα	ἥρπακα
ἄρχομαι	begin	ἠρχόμην	ἄρξομαι	ἠρξάμην	ἦργμαι
ἄρχω	rule, start	ἦρχον	ἄρξω	ἦρξα	ἦρχα
αὐξάνω	make to grow	ηὔξανον	αὐξήσω	ηὔξησα	ηὔξηκα
ἀφικνοῦ- μαι	come	ἀφικνούμην	ἀφίξομαι	ἀφῖκόμην	ἀφῖγμαι
βαίνω	go	-ἔβαινον	-βήσομαι	-ἔβην [1]	-βέβηκα
βάλλω	throw	ἔβαλλον	βαλῶ	ἔβαλον	βέβληκα
βλάπτω	hurt	ἔβλαπτον	βλάψω	ἔβλαψα	βέβλαφα
βλέπω	look	ἔβλεπον	βλέψομαι	ἔβλεψα	...
(βλώσκω)	fare	...	μολοῦμαι	ἔμολον	μέμβλωκα
βούλομαι	wish	ἐβουλόμην	βουλήσομαι	ἐβουλήθην	βεβούλημαι
βοῶ	shout	ἐβόων	βοήσομαι	ἐβόησα	...
γαμῶ	duco ux- ·orem	ἐγάμουν	γαμῶ	ἔγημα	γεγάμηκα

[1] Indicative ἔβην, subjunctive βῶ, optative βαίην, imperative βῆθι (in compounds -βά), infinitive βῆναι, participle βάς.

Vowels long by nature, except ι, and α, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XVI

VERBS

ORDER

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
future	*aorist*	*perfect*	*future*	*aorist*	
...	...	..	ᾀσθήσομαι	ᾔσθην	
...	...	...	αἰνεθήσομαι	ᾐνέθην	
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	ἀκουσθήσο-μαι	ἠκούσθην	ἤκουσμαι
-	...		...ή-	ἡμαρτήθην	ἡμάρτημαι
-		...	...σο-	ἀνηλώθην	ἀνήλωμαι
...	...	...	...οιχθήσου-μαι	ἀνεῴχθην	ἀνέῳγμαι
...	..	...		...	...
...	...		ἀφθήσομαι	ἤφθην	ἦμμαι
...	...		ἁρπασθήσο-μαι	ἡρπάσθην	ἥρπασμαι
...	..	...	ἄρξομαι	ἤρχθην	ἦργμαι
..	...	...	αὐξήσομαι	ηὐξόμην	ηὔξημαι
				ηὐξήθην	
..		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	-βαθήσομαι	-ἐβάθην	-βέβαμαι
βαλοῦμαι	ἐβαλόμην	βέβλημαι	βληθήσομαι	ἐβλήθην	βέβλημαι
...	...	...	βλάψομαι	ἐβλάφθην	βέβλαμμαι
			βλαβήσο-μαι	ἐβλάβην	
...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

		ACTIVE MEANING			
verb	*meaning*	*imperfect*	*future*	*aorist*	*perfect*
γαμοῦμαι	nubo	ἐγαμούμην	γαμοῦμαι	ἐγημάμην	γεγάμημαι
γελῶ	laugh	ἐγέλων	γελάσομαι	ἐγέλασα	...
γηράσκω	grow old	ἐγήρασκον	γηράσομαι	ἐγήρᾱσα	...
γίγνομαι	become	ἐγιγνόμην	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γεγένημαι γέγονα
γιγνώσκω	get to know	ἐγίγνωσκον	γνώσομαι	ἔγνων [1]	ἔγνωκα
δάκνω	bite	ἔδακνον	δήξομαι	ἔδακον	...
δείκνῡμι	show	ἐδείκνῡν	δείξω	ἔδειξα	δέδειχα
δέχομαι	receive	ἐδεχόμην	δέξομαι	ἐδεξάμην	δέδεγμαι
δέω [2]	bind	ἔδουν	δήσω	ἔδησα	δέδεκα
δέω	lack	ἔδεον	δεήσω	ἐδέησα	δεδέηκα
διδάσκω	teach	ἐδίδασκον	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα
δύναμαι	am able	ἐδυνάμην	δυνήσομαι	ἐδυνήθην	δεδύνημαι
ἐγείρω	arouse	ἤγειρον	ἐγερῶ	ἤγειρα	... [3]
ἐθέλω [4]	wish	ἤθελον	ἐθελήσω	ἠθέλησα	ἠθέληκα
ἐθίζω	accustom	εἴθιζον	ἐθιῶ	εἴθισα	εἴθικα
ἐλαύνω	drive	ἤλαυνον	ἐλῶ	ἤλασα	ἐλήλακα
ἕλκω	draw	εἷλκον	ἕλξω	εἵλκυσα	εἵλκυκα
ἐπίσταμαι	know	ἠπιστάμην	ἐπιστήσο-μαι	ἠπιστήθην	...
ἕπομαι	follow	εἱπόμην	ἕψομαι	ἑσπόμην [5]	...
ἐργάζομαι	work	εἰργαζόμην	ἐργάσομαι	εἰργασάμην	εἴργασμαι
εὑρίσκω	find	ηὕρισκον	εὑρήσω	ηὗρον	ηὕρηκα
ἔχω	have	εἶχον	ἕξω, σχήσω	ἔσχον [6]	ἔσχηκα
ἐῶ	permit	εἴων	ἐάσω	εἴᾱσα	εἴᾱκα
ζεύγνῡμι	yoke	ἐζεύγνῡν	ζεύξω	ἔζευξα	...
ἥδομαι	am glad	ἡδόμην	ἡσθήσομαι	ἥσθην	...

[1] Indicative ἔγνων, subjunctive γνῶ, γνῷς, etc., optative γνοίην, imperative γνῶθι, infinitive γνῶναι, participle γνούς.

[2] See §110.

[3] Strong perfect ἐγρήγορα in a neuter sense *am awake*.

[4] In iambic poetry loses its initial epsilon becoming θέλω, θελήσω, but even in poetry always ἤθελον, ἠθέλησα, ἠθέληκα.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
future	*aorist*	*perfect*	*future*	*aorist*	*perfect*
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	ἐγελάσθην	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	γνωσθήσομαι	ἐγνώσθην	ἔγνωσμαι
δείξομαι	ἐδειξάμην	δέδειγμαι	δηχθήσομαι δειχθήσομαι	ἐδήχθην ἐδείχθην	δέδηγμαι δέδειγμαι
δήσομαι δεήσομαι διδάξομαι	ἐδησάμην ἐδεήθην ἐδιδαξάμην	δέδεμαι δεδέημαι δεδίδαγμαι	δεθήσομαι διδάξομαι διδαχθήσομαι	ἐδέθην ἐδιδάχθην	δέδεμαι δεδίδαγμαι
ἐγεροῦμαι	ἠγρόμην	ἐγήγερμαι	ἐγερθήσομαι	ἠγέρθην	ἐγήγερμαι
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	ἐλαθήσομαι	ἠλάθην	εἴθισμαι ἐλήλαμαι εἵλκυσμαι
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	ἐργασθήσομαι	εἰργάσθην	εἴργασμαι
εὑρήσομαι	ηὑρόμην	ηὕρημαι	εὑρεθήσομαι	ηὑρέθην	ηὕρημαι
ἕξομαι σχήσομαι	ἐσχόμην	ἔσχημαι	ἕξομαι σχήσομαι	...	ἔσχημαι
... ζεύξομαι	ἐζευξάμην	ἔζευγμαι	ἐάσομαι ζυγήσομαι	ἐλάθην ἐζύγην ἐζεύχθην	εἴαμαι ἔζευγμαι
...	...	..	...		...

[5] In compounds ἐσπόμην, and even in simple verbs the subjunctive is σπῶμαι, optative σποίμην, etc.

[6] Indicative ἔσχον, subjunctive σχῶ, σχῇς, etc., optative σχοίην (in compounds σχοῖμι), imperative σχές, infinitive σχεῖν, participle σχών.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

			ACTIVE MEANING		
verb	*meaning*	*imperfect*	*future*	*aorist*	*perfect*
θάπτω	bury	ἔθαπτον	θάψω	ἔθαψα	
καθαίρω	purify	ἐκάθαιρον	καθαρῶ	ἐκάθηρα	..●
καθέζομαι	sit down	ἐκαθεζόμην	καθεδοῦμαι●	ἐκαθεζόμην	...
κάθημαι	sit	καθήμην ἐκαθήμην	...	...	...
καλῶ	call	ἐκάλουν	καλῶ	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα
κάμνω	labour	ἔκαμνον	καμοῦμαι	ἔκαμον ●	κέκμηκα
κάω or καίω	burn	ἔκᾱον	καύσω καύσομαι	ἔκαυσα	κέκαυκα
κεράννῡμι	mix	ἐκεράννυν	κερῶ	ἐκέρασα	...
κερδαίνω	gain	ἐκέρδαινον	κερδανῶ	ἐκέρδᾱνα	..●
κλάω or κλαίω	weep	ἔκλᾱον	κλαύσομαι κλᾱήσω	ἔκλαυσα	...
κλέπτω	steal	ἔκλεπτον	κλέψω or κλέψομαι	ἔκλεψα	κέκλοφα
κρεμάννῡμι	hang	ἐκρεμάννῡν	κρεμῶ	ἐκρέμασα	...
κρίνω	part, judge	ἔκρῑνον	κρινῶ	ἔκρῑνα	κέκρικα
κτῶμαι	acquire	ἐκτώμην	κτήσομαι	ἐκτησάμην	κέκτημαι [2]
λαγχάνω	obtain by lot	ἐλάγχανον	λήξομαι	ἔλαχον	εἴληχα
λαμβάνω	receive	ἐλάμβανον	λήψομαι	ἔλαβον	εἴληφα
λανθάνω	lie hid	ἐλάνθανον	λήσω	ἔλαθον	λέληθα
λανθάνομαι [3]	forget	ἐλανθανόμην	λήσομαι	ἐλαθόμην	λέλησμαι
μανθάνω	learn	ἐμάνθανον	μαθήσομαι	ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα
μάχομαι	fight	ἐμαχόμην	μαχοῦμαι	ἐμαχεσάμην	μεμάχημαι
μίγνῡμι	mix	ἐμίγνῡν	μίξω	ἔμιξα	...
-μιμνησκω	remind	-ἐμίμνησκον	-μνήσω	-ἔμνησα	...

[1] κέκλημαι is used as a present, *I am called* and forms its optative exceptionally κεκλήμην, κεκλῇο, κεκλῇτο, κεκλήμεθα, κεκλῇσθε, κεκλῇντο.

[2] κέκτημαι has the present force of *I possess*, and forms its subjunctive exceptionally κεκτῶμαι, κεκτῇ, κεκτῆται, etc., its optative κεκτήμην, κεκτῇο, κεκτῇτο, κεκτήμεθα, κεκτῇσθε, κεκτῇντο.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
future	*aorist*	*perfect*	*future*	*aorist*	*perfect*
	..	...	ταφήσομαι τεθάψομαι	ἐτάφην	τέθαμμαι
..	...	...	καθαροῦμαι	ἐκαθάρθην	κεκάθαρμαι
...	...	..	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...
καλοῦμαι	ἐκαλεσάμην	κέκλημαι	κληθήσομαι κεκλήσο- μαι	ἐκλήθην	κέκλημαι [1]
...	• ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	καυθήσομαι	ἐκαύθην	κέκαυμαι
κερῶμαι	ἐκερασάμην	κέκρᾱμαι	κρᾱθήσομαι	ἐκρᾱθην	κέκρᾱμαι
κλαύσομαι	ἐκλαυσάμην	κέκλαυμαι	κεκλαύσο- μαι	ἐκλαύθην	κέκλαυμαι
...	...	...	κλεφθήσο- μαι	ἐκλέφθην ἐκλάπην	κέκλεμμαι
...	...	...	...	ἐκρεμάσθην	...
...	...	...	κρινοῦμαι κριθήσο- μαι	ἐκρίθην	κέκριμαι
...	...	...	...	ἐκτήθην	κέκτημαι
...	...	...	...	ἐλήχθην	εἴλεγμαι
λήψομαι	ἐλαβόμην	εἴλημμαι	ληφθήσομαι	ἐλήφθην	εἴλημμαι
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...
...	...		μιχθήσομαι	ἐμίχθην ἐμίγην	μέμιγμαι
...	...		μεμνήσομαι μνησθή- σομαι	ἐμνήσθην	μέμνημαι [4]

[3] In the sense of *forget* we find in prose always the compound form ἐπιλανθάνομαι, etc.

[4] The perfect passive μέμνημαι is used as a present with the sense *I remember*, and it forms its subjunctive exceptionally μεμνῶμαι, μεμνῇ, μεμνῆται, etc., its optative μεμνήμην, μεμνῇο, μεμνῇτο, μεμνήμεθα, μεμνῆσθε, μεμνῇντο. The imperative μέμνησο = *remember thou.*

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		ACTIVE MEANING			
verb	meaning	imperfect	future	aorist	perfect
νέμω	distribute	ἔνεμον	νεμῶ	ἔνειμα	νενέμηκα
νίζω [1]	wash (the hands)	-ένιζον	-νίψω	-ἔνιψα	...
νομίζω	think	ἐνόμιζον	νομιῶ	ἐνόμισα	νενόμικα
οἴομαι [2]	think	ᾤμην	οἰήσομαι	ᾠήθην	...
οἴχομαι	am gone	ᾠχόμην	οἰχήσομαι	...	...
-ὄλλῡμι [3]	destroy	-ὤλλῡν	-ὀλῶ	-ὤλεσα	-ὀλώλεκα
ὄμνῡμι	swear	ὤμνῡν	ὀμοῦμαι	ὤμοσα	ὀμώμοκα
ὀσφραίνο- μαι	smell	ὠσφραινό- μην	ὀσφρήσομαι	ὠσφρόμην	...
ὀφείλω	owe	ὤφειλον	ὀφειλήσω	ὠφείλησα	ὠφείληκα
ὀφλισκάνω	incur (dis- grace, etc.)	ὠφλίσκανον	ὀφλήσω	ὦφλον	ὤφληκα
παίζω	play	ἔπαιζον	παίσομαι	ἔπαισα	πέπαικα
πάσχω	suffer	ἔπασχον	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα
πετάννῡμι	expand	ἐπετάννῡν	πετῶ	ἐπέτασα	...
πήγνῡμι	fasten	ἐπήγνυν	πήξω	ἔπηξα	...
-πίμπλημι [4]	fill	-ἐπίμπλην	-πλήσω	-ἔπλησα	-πέπληκα
πίμπρημι [5]	burn	-ἐπίμπρην	-πρήσω	-ἔπρησα	...
πῑνω	drink	ἔπῑνον	πίομαι	ἔπιον	πέπωκα
πίπτω	fall	ἔπιπτον	πεσοῦμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα
πλέω	sail	ἔπλεον	πλεύσομαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα
πράττω	transact, fare	ἔπραττον	πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπρᾱχα πέπρᾱγα [6]

[1] The verb νίζειν is in prose used only in compounds.
[2] In prose the present οἴομαι is like the imperfect ᾠόμην, generally contracted (οἶμαι).
[3] ὄλλῡμι is in prose always compounded with ἀπό, viz., ἀπόλλῡμι.

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MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
future	*aorist*	*perfect*	*future*	*aorist*	*perfect*
νεμοῦμαι -νίψομαι	ἐνειμάμην -ἐνιψάμην	γενέμημαι -νένιμμαι	νεμοῦμαι ..	ἐνεμήθην ...	νενέμημαι ...
...	...	...	νομιοῦμαι νομισθή-σομαι	ἐνομίσθην	νενόμισμαι
...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	-ὀλοῦμαι	ὠλόμην	-ὄλωλα
...	...	...	ὁμοθήσομαι	ὠμόθην	ὀμώμομαι
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	ὀφειλήσο-μαι ὀφειληθή-σομαι	ὠφειλήθην	...
	...	...	...	...	ὤφλημαι
	...	. .	παισθήσο-μαι	ἐπαίσθην	πέπαισμαι
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	πετασθήσο-μαι	ἐπετάσθην	πέπταμαι
...	...	..	παγήσομαι	ἐπάγην	πέπηγα
-πλησομαι	-ἐπλησάμην	-πέπλησμαι	-πλησθήσο-μαι	ἐπλήσθην ἐπλήμην	πέπλησμαι
...	...	...	-πρησθήσο-μαι	-ἐπρήσθην	-πέπρημαι
...	...	...	ποθήσομαι	ἐπόθην	πέπομαι
..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	πέπλευσμαι
πράξομαι	ἐπραξάμην	πέπραγμαι	πράξομαι πραχθή-σομαι πεπράξο-μαι	ἐπράχθην	πέπραγμαι

4 πίμπλημι is in prose always compounded with ἐν, in which case the second mu is omitted ἐμπίπλημι.

5 πίμπρημι is in prose always compounded with ἐν, in which case the second mu is omitted ἐμπίπρημι.

6 πέπρᾱγα is always intransitive *I have fared.*

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